Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,119. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Thursday, THREATENING, with SHOWERS, probably turning to SNOW; decidedly COLDER.

Stock Market—No declines of consequence under bear aggressiveness.

Wheat, 95; corn, 29⅝; cotton, 7 11-16.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Railroads.—Page 6.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Court Calendars.—Page 7.

Business Troubles.—Page 12.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

The Autumn session of the Academy of Science closed yesterday.—Page 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Castle sailed for New-York yesterday under the assumed name of Michaels.—Page 5.

Mrs. Merritt, the New-York woman who died in London on Saturday night, has been declared a suicide by the Coroner's jury.—Page 5.

Joe Quinn, the reformed gambler, appeared before the Grand Jury in Brooklyn and revealed secrets of the gambling art.—Page 9.

The British steamer Memphis went ashore on the coast of Ireland Tuesday night, and is a total wreck. Ten of her crew were drowned.—Page 5.

In an interview yesterday, Mark Hanna said he could not be Secretary of the Treasury even if Mr. McKinley should offer the appointment to him.

Bourke Cockran was the principal speaker before the Catholic Club, at its second monthly dinner last night. He extolled Catholics as true Americans.—Page 3.

The Leather Belting Manufacturing Association held its annual meeting in the Astor House yesterday and determined not to advance prices on the present list.—Page 8.

Novelty and black and colored dress goods, imported by Frank Merz through C. A. Auffmordt & Co., were sold at auction in small lots yesterday for $80,000.—Page 8.

The Plasterers' Labor Union reported yesterday that two of its members, Michael Kiernan and Timothy Sullivan, had absconded with $5,376 of the union's money.—Page 3.

Miss Mary Marvin, the Jersey City shop-girl who was arrested for stealing silk curtains, is upheld in her claim that she bargained for them with Superintendent Pellett by a cash boy.—Page 9.

Nicola Barili, a half brother of Mme. Patti, and the last member of her family in America, died in this city Monday, aged seventy. Forty years ago he was a grand opera singer of high repute.—Page 9.

The steamship Anchoria, delayed two days and a half by a broken shaft, came into port last night. A duplicate of the broken shaft was put in place while the vessel was anchored 134 miles at sea.—Page 3.

A. M. Palmer has relinquished control of Palmer's Theatre to the owner, Theodore Moss. William A. Brady is negotiating for control. History of the house known formerly as Wallach's, reviewed.

Miss Griffin, Principal of Grammar School No. 47, and Superintendent Jasper have made peace, and Miss Griffin will probably be transferred to the school in East Twelfth Street when it is turned into a High School.—Page 3.

The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court have appointed a new term of the Supreme Court, to be known as Trial Term, Part 12, and to begin sessions on the first Monday in January.—Page 9.

The taking of testimony in the second trial of Marie Barberi, charged with killing Dominico Cataldo, April 26, 1895, was begun yesterday in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, before Justice Gildersleeve.—Page 9.

Mr. Moody took "grace" as his topic at the afternoon meeting at Cooper Union yesterday, Commander Ballington Booth of the American Volunteers prayed. Two women grew hysterical from religious excitement.—Page 9.

A "private patients' pavilion" attached to Roosevelt Hospital was opened for inspection yesterday. It provides luxurious quarters for persons at rates from $25 to $125 per week, not including doctors' fees.—Page 9.

At the trial of the alleged Laurada filibusters yesterday President Cleveland's last neutrality proclamation was ruled out as evidence. A Pinkerton man admitted that he had joined the expedition as a spy.—Page 2.

The Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company met in this city yesterday, declared a semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent., and authorized the building of a new steamship for the China trade. This is the first dividend since 1887.—Page 3.

President Charles G. Wilson of the Board of Health directed the counsel of the board yesterday to sue twenty-seven keepers of stores in tenement houses for storing inflammable materials or boiling fat without having complied with the law.—Page 3.

Formal application for the probate of the will of Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt was made yesterday at the Probate Clerk's office, by Chauncey M. Depew, H. B. Anderson, and E. V. W. Rossiter. Waivers of citation to probate were filed.—Page 9.

The Board of Health yesterday adopted resolutions advising the closing of Mott Haven Canal, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets, on the plea that it was a menace to public health.—Page 9.

A number of prominent men met informally last evening in Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, and discussed plans for a series of lectures in this city, Brooklyn, and vicinity, to explain to the people the details of Greater New-York's City Government.—Page 2.

The Jewish Women, in session at the Tuxedo, yesterday took the word "National" out of their corporate name, changing it to Council of Jewish Women. They adopted a new constitution and prepared for the election of officers, to be held this morning.—Page 8.

Civil Service Commissioner John R. Procter delivered a lecture on "The Federal Service" yesterday at the Berkeley Lyceum, his auditors being members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association and League for Political Education.—Page 9.

William E. Valentine pleaded guilty to the charge of passing forged checks and the charge of abduction. He made a written confession. District Attorney Backus, in a statement, showed that May Wintage wished to return home, but was threatened by Valentine.—Page 9.

The football teams at Yale and Princeton continued yesterday their practice games preliminary to the contest next Saturday. The Princeton men showed marked improvement in their work. A number of the Yale team abstained from play, feeling the need of rest.—Page 3.

Ex-Senator Martin of Kansas was appointed yesterday by a Kansas Judge receiver of the Santa Fé Railroad. The appointment hardly had been made when an order was given by a United States Judge restraining Mr. Martin from taking control of the railroad properties.—Page 6.

Mayor Strong yesterday reappointed John G. Agar, R. H. Adams, and Joseph J. Little as School Commissioners, and named E. Ellery Anderson, James Speyer, William Greenough, and J. E. Eustis to succeed Charles Strauss, C. L. Holt, Emile Beneville, and Philip Meirowitz.—Page 9.

Thomas F. Ryan yesterday made a statement in connection with the Seaboard Air Line deal, in which he charges Louis McLane, Moncure Robinson, and L. R. Watts, counsel for the company, with either deliberately misrepresenting facts or with breaking their contract with him.—Page 6.

DINGLEY BILL DOOMED

REPUBLICANS OPPOSE TARIFF LEGISLATION THIS WINTER.

Those Who Have Talked with the President-elect Are Opposed to Action at the Approaching Session—Plans for the Next Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Republicans who have talked with Major McKinley since the election and who obtained impressions of the plans of the President-elect for tariff legislation come to Washington with the almost uniform opinion that there will be no tariff legislation until the meeting of the Fifty-fifth Congress in extra session.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maine, and Rhode Island have been heard from through influential men, and it is the agreement of the leading Senators and Representatives from those States that the Dingley bill cannot be passed; that it will be useless for the President and Mr. Carlisle to recommend an increase of revenue by the imposition of duties on tea and coffee and by an increased tax of $1 a barrel on beer.

The Republicans are preparing to resist the tea and coffee taxes as obnoxious because they make "a taxed breakfast table." A curious objection made by some of the Republicans to the passage of the Dingley bill is that, if passed, it would be complained of as unjust and inadequate and would have to be amended, thus compelling two periods of agitation and business uncertainty.

Enough has been learned of the tacit understanding of the Republicans not to attempt tariff legislation before March 4 to show that the opposition to action will include even the proposition to settle the question about alcohol used in the arts. All the interests concerned in tariff revision will approve this objection, as the manufacturers and others who hope to be benefited by higher duties will prefer to have the weight of all allied interests on the side of a bill that will approximately be a return to the McKinley duties.

The disposition of the Republicans, it is becoming plain, will be to refuse to take up any financial legislation.

Secretary Carlisle, as has been stated in these dispatches, will renew the recommendation for retirement of the greenbacks, but there will be no Republican sanction of a plan that contemplates an increase of the National debt to get rid of "the endless chain."

TARIFF STUMBLING BLOCKS.

Railroad Interests May Prevent Discussion of Dingley's Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Tariff discussion at the short session of Congress will be antagonized by two powerful and possibly commanding influences.

The railroads will bend their whole energies to the passage of the pooling bill, which will consume much time in discussion in both houses. The Pacific Railroad Funding bills will also demand a hearing that will last through a month or six weeks of intermittent legislative time, and there is a dozen important schemes which will join the leaders in demanding a postponement of the tariff for special session consideration.

The other important influence is that of the innumerable industrial and other interests that will demand recognition in any readjustment of the schedules. To a majority of these interests the Dingley bill is most unsatisfactory. They contend that the Dingley bill is and was designed merely as a stop-gap, and that its passage would complicate the revenue situation and embarrass the enactment of satisfactory legislation thereafter.

These influences may be sufficiently powerful to shape the Congressional programme, more especially as the Republican leaders are themselves by no means a unit on the question of the advisability of taking up the tariff.

VEST'S PREDICTION.

Says the Dingley Bill Cannot Pass at the Coming Session.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Senator Vest of Missouri, who arrived here yesterday, expressed the opinion that it would be impossible for the Republicans to pass the Dingley bill or any other tariff bill through the Senate at the forthcoming session.

"I have no doubt," he said, "that the Republican Senators who voted with the Democrats at the last session against the consideration of the Dingley bill, with the possible exception of Carter, will stand with us again, and if they do there is no possibility of passing the bill."

"Suppose the gold Democrats desert you?"

"I do not consider that possible. They are no more protectionists than are the silver Democrats."

Sued His Own Son in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—In the without jury session of the Superior Court to-day before Judge Gaskill was tried the suit of Thomas D. Musgrave of New York against his son, Percy Musgrave, to recover $125, the price of the young man's tuition at the Harvard Medical School. The son being of age, the father sought to recover the amount. Musgrave senior is well known in society circles in New York and Bar Harbor. The young man set up as a defense that he did not owe the father anything. The Court found for the defendant. The father claimed that for a number of years he spent $35,000 a year on his family, and that now he is a poor man. The son denied that he ever agreed to reimburse the father.

Interesting to Printers, Stationers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders.

In the columns of The City Record are now being printed advertisements calling for proposals for supplying the city departments with their necessary blank books, printed and lithographed forms, and various articles of stationery for the year 1897. These contracts are of considerable magnitude, involving an aggregate expenditure of nearly $100,000. Full and fair competition is assured by the Board of City Record, which is composed of the Mayor, the Counsel to the Corporation, and the Commissioner of Public Works. Specifications can be found at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, and also at the office of the Supervisor of The City Record, No. 2 City Hall, from whom full information in reference to the contracts, samples, &c., can be obtained.—Adv.

GOLD DEMOCRATS' CLAIMS.

Some Southerners May Ask Appointments from McKinley.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—A report finds it way into print here that many Southern gold-standard Democrats will seek appointments under President McKinley, and it is said Chairman Hanna promised assistance, in several instances, to Southern men who would help to bring about Bryan's defeat.

The argument to be made to suport the demands of Southern men for "recognition" is that the attitude of the gold Democrats served to so split the Democracy as to permanently disable it; that large numbers of conservative business men who refused to co-operate with the Democratic Party may now seize an opportunity to become leaders in a reorganized Republican Party, and that the new party will contain more white men than the old Republican organization, while it will hold all the negro vote hitherto identified in most contests with the Republicans.

In Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and, perhaps, in some other States, McKinley is expected to name gold Democrats for offices, giving them, it is suggested, a majority of the available places. It is also intimated here that Mr. McKinley will be prepared to retain in office some of the gold Democrats now in, or to be appointed.

One of these appointments is said to be that of Revenue Commissioner Forman of Illinois, who was the gold-standard candidate for Governor against Altgeld, and an aggressive leader of the National Democracy.

The number of cases of this kind cannot be very large, and it is not likely that there will be much more than "recognition" of the gold Democrats. There is no expectation here, so far as can be ascertained, that a gold Democrat will be asked into the Cabinet.

MR. HANNA IS BARRED.

Says He Could Not Become Secretary of the Treasury.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 18.—Mark Hanna said to-day:

"I was only enabled to have a hurried conference with President-elect McKinley Tuesday. While a good many questions were considered, still they were only touched upon, as we had too many things to talk about, with a limited time to do it in."

"Of course, you are now slated for Secretary of the Treasury?" was remarked.

"Why, I could not be if I wanted to be. The statutes would not permit it. The fact is, I am barred by the provision of the law."

"What are your and Mr. McKinley's plans?"

"Mr. McKinley has not decided to go to Thomasville, Ga., nor will he come to Cleveland Thursday. The fact is, he will go to no place until Mrs. McKinley's health is such that she can travel with safety and comfort. However, I do not think the Cleveland visit has been given up, only postponed indefinitely.

"For myself, I cannot say what I will do. I may go to Thomasville, Ga., but as yet have made no definite plans. There is too much business for me yet awhile to think of knocking off for a vacation."

GOV. BLACK'S SECRETARY.

He Will Probably Be William M. Griffiths of Utica.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—It is expected that Gov.-elect Black will announce the appointment of his private secretary in a few days. Mr. William M. Griffiths of Utica will, it is thought, be the man who will receive this appointment.

Mr. Griffiths has been about the Capitol for the past few days collecting statistics in the State Departments and other information for the use of Gov.-elect Black in the preparation of his annual message, which will be submitted to the Legislature the first Wednesday in January. Mr. Griffiths was graduated from Hamilton College in 1880. In 1883 and 1884 he represented The Utica Press and Observer and other papers in the State Legislature at Albany. For the past three years he has represented The Troy Times and other papers in Washington.

During Mr. Black's last two years' service as Congressman in Washington, Mr. Griffiths acted as his private secretary.

OPPOSED TO MR. HERBERT.

A Rupture Threatened in the President's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Secretary Herbert's candidacy for nomination as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims is meeting with strenuous opposition inside the Cabinet.

Secretary Olney and Attorney General Harmon are favorable to the appointment of a jurist connected with the Department of Justice, and the fact coming to the ears of Secretary Herbert threatens a rupture in the pleasant relations that have heretofore obtained between members of the Cleveland Cabinet.

A Mine on Fire Twelve Years.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 18.—A question referred to Attorney General Monett to-day by Mine Inspector Hazeltine discloses a remarkable situation. Twelve years ago, during the great miners' strike, Mine 139 at New-Straitsville, owned by John Elliott of Zanesville and operated by the Great Vein Coal Company, was fired. It was abandoned. Recently the discovery was made that the coal has been burning all these years, and threatens, unless extinguished, not only to communicate to other mines, but to let many houses drop through the thin roof. As real estate is already low enough in that vicinity, the land owners object to the threatened collapse. Elliott, the owner of the mine, will be asked to put out the fire, and in case of refusal will be prosecuted.

Southern Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 18.—The Southern Associated Press met in annual session at the Jefferson Hotel, this city, this morning, transacted considerable routine business, and re-elected the old officers. Mr. M. Glennan of The Norfolk Virginian was added to the Executive Committee. Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston, who was in the city, addressed the meeting at some length.

Dinner to ex-Gov. Flower.

Many of ex-Gov. Flower's friends in the Democratic Club propose entertaining him at a dinner to be given at the clubhouse Tuesday evening.

WORKING FOR WANAMAKER.

The National League of Business Men in the Senatorial Fight.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 18.—John Wanamaker having formally consented to stand as a candidate for United States Senator, the Philadelphia branch of the National League of Business Men will immediately start upon a campaign in his interest, conducted along lines which have been laid down by National Chairman Hanna.

A committee will turn its attention to the business men of the State and endeavor to arouse them in behalf of Mr. Wanamaker's candidacy, and lead them to exercise their personal influence with the members of the Senate and House from their respective districts.

The league is the successor and legatee of the McKinley and Hobart Business Men's National Campaign Committee, which had about 200 branches in various parts of the State. The league will immediately communicate with these branches, with the double object of having them reorganized as branches of the league and to indorse Mr. Wanamaker's candidacy. Many of them have already sent assurances that they will co-operate in the new movement, and the present body has experienced much encouragement.

REVIVALS OF BUSINESS.

Manufacturers Give Employment to Many Workingmen.

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 18.—The marble slate, and granite businesses of this region are booming. Large orders are being received daily, and several large dealers from the West, South, and Middle States have arrived here this week to buy stocks for the Winter work and trade. Some have purchased more than for the last two years, manifesting confidence in the future of trade.

A majority of the manufacturing companies have paid their employes' October wages in gold.

WILKINSONVILLE, Mass., Nov. 18.—The shuttle factory of Dudley & Sons started on full time yesterday after working short hours for a number of months.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 18.—The Tilt Silk Mill, which had been working at about one-third its capacity, resumed on full time and at full capacity to-day. Over 300 hands are employed.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 18.—The Michigan Malleable Iron Company has added 150 men to its working force. Prior to the 1st of the month the works were being operated with a reduced force, but now 300 men are employed. Many contingent orders had been received before election, and these will furnish employment for all that can be put to work in this institution for the remainder of the Winter.

WHEELED OUT OF A HOSPITAL.

A Patient Who, the Authorities Say, Is a Fraud.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 18.—Benjamin Sanford, who was taken to the City Hospital from a lodging house on Commerce Street on Oct. 20 suffering from sciatic rheumatism, was wheeled out of a side gate from the hospital grounds by two attendants yesterday afternoon and laid on the sidewalk. Neighbors in the vicinity became greatly incensed over the action of the hospital people, and a large crowd collected.

After Sanford had lain on the sidewalk over an hour, the hospital attendants returned, picked him up, and wheeled him back again. The man appeared to be perfectly helpless. Superintendent Frank E. Baker, when spoken to about the case today, declared that Sanford was a hospital "fake," and simply wanted to remain in the hospital because it was a good home. He claimed that Sanford had been walking about the place over a week, reading papers and books, and without medical attendance, but as soon as he was notified that he was discharged he became paralyzed in the lower limbs.

He said that Sanford would be kept one week longer, given tonics of quinine and plenty to eat, and he thought he would then be cured of his paralysis and ready to leave.

MISS BEHR RELEASED.

Bail Given for the Girl Who Whipped a Jerseyman.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 18.—Lawyer Samuel Kalisch of Newark to-day applied for and received a writ of error in the case of Edith Behr, the nineteen-year-old girl who was convicted of assaulting William Bloy, a six-foot farmer, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by Judge McCormick.

Cows belonging to the father of the young woman had strayed on Bloy's pasture. Bloy refused to return them, and Miss Behr, it is alleged, struck him. An indictment was returned against the young woman, who is slender and about 5 feet 6 inches in height. At her trial she was convicted.

The young woman to-day was released on $500 bail, which was furnished by Joseph David, Morris Koesler, and Aaron Weis. After she was released she wept hysterically.

The case will be argued in the Supreme Court next February at Trenton, but in the meantime the Court of Pardons will be asked to pardon the girl.

Miss Behr had not eaten while in jail. There was a big crowd about the court when she was released, and its members spoke words of encouragement to her.

BRYAN WOMAN PAYS A BET.

Wheels a Man 1,000 Yards in Flemington, N. J.

FLEMINGTON, Nov. 18.—Miss Mamie Leonard, a well-known and pretty young woman of Flemington, paid an election bet at 3 o'clock this afternoon, by wheeling Joseph Warne, a dry goods clerk, about 1,000 yards through the business section of the town on a wheelbarrow, headed by a drum corps.

The large crowd that had gathered did not expect to witness the occurrence, but Miss Leonard kept her word with her young Republican friend.

Miss Leonard's many friends congratulated her for her pluck.

Butler's Paper Fails to Appear.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 18.—Senator Marion Butler's paper, the Caucausian, did not appear to-day, as the office was in the Sheriff's hands. The property was levied on under an execution for a judgment of $101 for paper. Several printers also obtained judgments to-day.

Senator Butler is in Sampson County.

IMPRISONED BY WATERS

RESIDENTS OF SEATTLE CUT OFF FROM THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

Terrible Experiences of Miners in the Mountains of Washington—One Man Made Mad by His Experiences.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 18.—Residents of Seattle and vicinity who, by reason of the floods and snow have been virtually prisoners in the fastnesses of the Cascade Mountains since Friday last, are coming in, some on gravel trains, some afoot, and others by boat. They tell harrowing tales of suffering, devastation, and destruction.

The situation as described in the dispatches from day to day has not been exaggerated in the least, if, indeed, the fury and fierceness of the storm have been fully portrayed. There has been much suffering and, no doubt, many miners and prospectors in the Cascades have been either drowned or have met death from snowslides.

Four prospectors, headed by Joseph Nicholson, operating a claim on the Snoqualmie Pass, arrived this afternoon. One of the men is a raving maniac by reason of the suffering and hardships endured in the effort to get out of the mountains.

Saturday night, to prevent being swept down the mountains by snowslides, they lashed themselves to trees, where they remained in the drenching rain for six or eight hours. Meanwhile great boulders and huge sections of snow kept sliding down into the cañons and gulches below. Trees were torn up by the roots and carried away by the avalanche, and the noise was horrifying.

At daybreak on Sunday the prospectors tore away the lashings and began their perilous journey out of the mountains. They followed Gold Creek to Lake Keechsler, tramping through snow four and five feet deep, crossing small streams on logs, finally finding their way to the point where the Northern Pacific Railroad crosses the cascades, and thence they proceeded down the railroad track to this city.

Two Seattle business men were caught at Index Thursday. They were three days walking thirty-five miles to Snohomish, crossing the small streams by means of driftwood and the larger ones in rowboats. They report that the Great Northern westbound overland passenger train, with forty-one passengers, due here last Friday morning, is stalled between Wellington and Madison, owing to great washouts on both sides.

When last heard from, twelve first-class passengers on the train were being supplied with half rations from the dining car, while the day coach and second-class passengers, including twenty-four Chinese, managed to procure scant food supplies from Wellington. The gentleman giving this information says that there are ten washouts on the Great Northern, between Index and Sultan, a distance of fourteen miles; that on the upper falls of the Snohomish River two bridges are gone, together with 1,200 feet of track.

When the flood was at its height the Great Northern Line between Monroe and Snohomish, a distance of seven miles, was inundated to a depth of from six to fifteen feet. To-day's advices, however, are to the effect that the waters of all the rivers have receded except at Snohomish. In the flats and bottoms water covered thousands of acres of rich farm land, leaving nothing but wreck and ruin behind.

The Great Northern Road is making no attempt to run trains save on the coast line north to Stanwood. Large forces of men are now at work on the coast and main line, but there is little prospect of an early resumption of traffic.

Sunday night, three minutes after the Northern Pacific passenger train from Portland had passed Ainslee, half a mile of track and roadbed near that place slid into the Cowlitz River.

The Eastern mails, due here Saturday and Sunday, were received to-day, but there has been none from San Francisco and the South since last Friday night. The Northern Pacific, by transferring, is now running overland trains east from Tacoma, and is also making steamer connections from this city to Portland.

DAMAGING FLOODS IN IDAHO.

Houses and Railroad Tracks Washed Away by the Waters.

WALLACE, Idaho, Nov. 18.—Down mountain gorges floods have been raging since Sunday morning, creating havoc everywhere. Of six railroads running into Wallace, but one can run trains, while the best residence portion of Wallace is a scene of desolation. Buildings have been swept away and their places occupied by driftwood, while two blocks have the soil washed off to bedrock, covered with gravel, or lying bare.

Since Nov. 1 snow has been falling. Ten feet lay on the summits of the mountains, which quickly became slush when the warm rain commenced falling Thursday. The depth of snow prevented the water from starting quickly, but Saturday night the streams were swelling considerably, while Sunday morning the trains were held by washouts in every direction. Through the western part of Wallace runs a placer creek, along which are built the well-to-do citizens' houses. Thursday many people sat up all night watching the rapidly rising stream. Early Sunday the drift commenced running, and from that time until last night jams formed continually in spite of men, teams, and dynamite.

The first building to go down was a steam laundry, followed at intervals by half a dozen residences. The Holland House, Malon's brewery, and a score of dwellings were more or less injured, while innumerable yards were cut to pieces by the wide-spreading water, with fences swept away, lawns washed out or covered with gravel and débris, streets and lots cut with deep gullies or piled high with driftwood. That part of the town presents a pitiable spectacle. Fifty thousand dollars would not more than recoup the town for the placer creek's pranks. The railroad loss may be as much more in the whole district, while no estimate can yet be made of private losses in other places, or the loss on country roads and bridges. All the big mines will have to shut down before the railroads are ready to move concentrates. Many miles of Northern Pacific track are washed out in this vicinity, several bridges also being washed away.

Kingston, down below the junction of the south and north forks of the Coeur d'Alene, is reported all afloat. The town sits on low land without much current below.

LI HUNG CHANG TO RETIRE.

So Rumor Has It in China—Thinks Himself Ill Treated.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Times to-morrow will print a Singapore dispatch saying it is rumored there that Li Hung Chang has become disgusted at the treatment he has received at the hands of his Government since his return to China from his foreign tour, and consequently has decided to retire to private life.

A BRITISH STEAMER WRECKED.

Went Ashore in the Fog and Ten of Her Crew Drowned.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The British steamer Memphis, Capt. Williams, which sailed from Montreal Nov. 4 for Bristol, was wrecked in Dunlough Bay, near Mizen Head, on the south coast of Ireland, last night, and ten of those on board of her lost their lives.

The Memphis struck at 10 o'clock last night during the prevalence of a dense fog. At the time of the accident the steamer was proceeding cautiously, blowing her whistle continuously and keeping a sharp lookout for the Mizen Head and Brow Head lights, which the thickness of the weather prevented her from making out. As soon as she struck the rocks the vessel began to fill, and rockets were immediately fired for the purpose of summoning assistance from the shore.

Three of the ship's boats were at once lowered, but one of them was shattered by being dashed against the side of the steamer, and two of its occupants were drowned. The others succeeded in reaching the rocks along the shore, but five of them were washed away and drowned, their companions being unable to render them the slightest assistance.

Those of the crew who had taken to the rigging soon after the steamer struck experienced an awful night. They were constantly drenched by the heavy seas which washed over them, and some of them, after a hard fight for their lives, dropped from their places and were carried away. The rockets sent up by the steamer's crew were seen by the coast guard, but the latter were unable to communicate with the shipwrecked men until after daybreak, when all who remained in the rigging were taken off by means of a line conveyed to the steamer by the rocket apparatus of the life savers. The rescued persons immediately upon reaching the shore were taken to various farmhouses in the vicinity, where they were kindly cared for by the inmates. Many of them were almost naked, but were supplied with sufficient clothing to enable them to proceed to Crookhaven, at which place most of them are now.

The steamer is a total wreck, and much of her cargo is being washed ashore. The coast-guard are engaged in the work of salvage. All of the survivors pay a high tribute to Capt. Williams for his efforts to secure the safety of those on board the vessel.

The Memphis was 3,191 tons' register, 345 feet lont, 41 feet beam, and 26 feet depth of hold. She was built at Belfast, Ireland, in 1890, and was owned by the African Steamship Company of London.

THE TURKISH TRIBUNAL.

Foreign Ambassadors Have Secured Its Suppression.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18.—The foreign Ambassadors, as the result of pressure exerted upon the Porte, have accomplished the suppression of the special tribunal which has been trying the Armenians and Mussulmans arrested for participation in the late riots in Constantinople. All of the judgments and sentences which have been already pronounced by the tribunal are subject to appeal.

The tribunal has sentenced the Armenian Bishop at Hassekeln to death.

The Bishop was condemned to death because during the late riots in Constantinople a loaded revolver was found in his house. The Bishop was absent from home at the time, and upon this ground an appeal was taken against the judgment of the special tribunal, but the Court of Appeal has confirmed the sentence imposed by the tribunal. The Armenian Bishop at Bitlis and a number of Mussulmans have been arrested in Constantinople for plotting against the Sultan.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are threatening, with showers, probably turning to snow, decidedly colder.

The area of high pressure central on the South Atlantic coast has diminished decidedly in energy. The area of low pressure central Tuesday night in Colorado has moved very rapidly northeastward, and is now central in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley.

The area of high pressure in the Northwest has increased in energy and has extended southeastward over the Rocky Mountain slope to the Mississippi Valley. It is attended by a cold wave, with a fall of 20° to 40° in temperature, in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley and on the Central Rocky Mountain slope. It will extend into the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Lower Mississippi Valley and the northern portions of the Western Gulf States Thursday or Thursday night.

The temperature will be decidedly colder in the Atlantic and Gulf States Friday.

The temperature has fallen very rapidly over New-England, the St. Lawrence Valley, and the lake region. It has risen decidedly in the Upper Mississippi Valley, throughout the middle and northern Rocky Mountain slope, and on the northern plateau.

The temperature is lower in the southern portion of New-England and higher in the lower lake region, slightly warmer in the East Gulf States, and decidedly colder west of the Mississippi River.

Threatening weather, with showers, turning into snow, in some districts, is indicated for New-England, the lake region, and the Ohio Valley. The temperature will fall decidedly in these districts, and it will be colder in the Gulf States by Thursday night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	41	61	59
6 A. M.	40	59	59
9 A. M.	43	56	59
12 M.	51	58	59
4 P. M.	57	57	59
6 P. M.	56	53	56
9 P. M.	51	54	56
12 P. M.	49	50	53

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57½
Weather Bureau	56
Corresponding date 1895	48
Corresponding date last twenty years	45

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 2, Column 7.

A. M. PALMER WITHDRAWS

THEODORE MOSS NOW IN POSSESSION OF PALMER'S THEATRE.

Mr. Palmer Telegraphed His Surrender of the Lease to Mr. Moss Monday—Mr. Brady May Get the House—A Statement Expected To-day.

Albert M. Palmer relinquished control of his theatre to the owner, Theodore Moss, last Monday. Mr. Palmer telegraphed the fact of his withdrawal to Mr. Moss, who took absolute charge of the house. He refused to either deny or affirm the story to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night.

"I have nothing to say," remarked Mr. Moss. "Mr. Palmer will undoubtedly make a statement when he arrives in the city." Further than this, Mr. Moss would not talk.

Samuel Rorke, who has been Mr. Palmer's representative in the theatre, and was formerly employed by Mr. Moss, said that Mr. Palmer would probably arrive from Chicago to-day to arrange matters, and until he arrived no statement would be made regarding the alleged fact of Mr. Palmer's withdrawal from the theatre.

The fact of Mr. Palmer's retirement, however, was received from a trustworthy source, and the presence of the owner, Mr. Moss, in the box office of the theatre last night places it beyond all doubt.

It was stated that Charles Frohman was negotiating for the house, but this was emphatically denied last night by Mr. Frohman, who contended that he had enough theatres to look after at the present time.

It is asserted that William A. Brady, who has been looking for a suitable New-York theatre for some time, will secure the lease, and he did not deny last night that he was negotiating for Palmer's. "If it is true," said Mr. Brady, "that Mr. Palmer has relinquished control, I may possibly make an offer for the theatre. The house is in a good situation and would be suitable for my productions. Of course, I will not open negotiations for control until I hear positively that Mr. Palmer has withdrawn from the theatre."

Palmer's Theatre was opened by A. M. Palmer in October, 1888, with the expressed idea of using it as a stock company theatre, after the plan of Mr. Wallack, who retired from management in the Spring of 1887. In the season of 1887-8 the house had been run by Henry E. Abbey as a stock company theatre under the name of Wallack's. The season was a failure, and in the Spring of 1888, the famous Wallack company was disbanded forever. In the Fall of 1888 the name of the house was changed to Palmer's. Mr. Palmer was then manager of the Madison Square Theatre, (now Hoyt's,) where he maintained a good stock company. His avowed plan of establishing this company at Palmer's permanently was never carried out, perhaps because of the scarcity of good plays, but Mr. Palmer's company filled several long engagements there. The first performances after his name had displaced Wallack's, in October, 1888, were given by Coquelin, Jane Hading, and a French company. The foreign stars brought over by the Abbey firm appeared there, until Abbey's Theatre, (now the Knickerbocker,) was built in 1893. That was, of course, a severe blow to Palmer's.

The house has generally been conducted on the "combination" plan. The terms of the agreement between Mr. Palmer and Mr. Moss, the owner of the theatre and lessee of the ground on which it stands, were never made public.

The running expenses of the house are about $2,000 a week, perhaps a trifle less. To renting "stars" and "combinations" Mr. Palmer has charged $3,000 per week, including light, heat, orchestra, and attendance.

The theatre was built by Theodore Moss in Lester Wallack's name, and opened in January, 1882, as Wallack's, when the name of the old theatre at Broadway and Thirteenth Street was changed to the Star. As Wallack's it was generally unprofitable. As Palmer's, in spite of the many fine productions there, it has not lately been successful. Mr. Palmer opened the Great Northern Theatre, in Chicago, Nov. 9, and established a stock company there.

THE DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY

Edwin Gould to Start an Opposition Organization.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 18.—A morning newspaper to-day printed a telegram sent out by Edwin Gould, in which he refers to the failure of the Diamond Match Company Investigating Committee to state in what shape the notes for $790,000 were. He asks President Webster if he knows that the notes have not been offered to him (Gould.)

President Webster said this afternoon that the company was in good condition, and that the notes would all be paid on maturity. The adjustment of the loss by the Ontonagon Fire put $400,000 cash into the treasury. He said the company could pay all its obligations twice over if necessary.

Gould announces that he has purchased the buildings of the Kankakee Furniture Company, and that he will equip them for the manufacture of matches. Chicago and the Western markets will be supplied from there. The Diamond people say they will meet any competition.

Boulder for McKinley's Pastor.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 18.—Edward Manchester of Winsted, candidate for Governor on the Prohibition ticket at the last election and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this town, to-day shipped to Cleveland, Ohio, a granite boulder weighing 1,200 pounds, consigned to the Rev. Charles Manchester, who is pastor of the Methodist Church at Canton, Ohio, of which President-elect McKinley is a member. Mr. Manchester last Summer visited the place of his birth on the bank of the Colebrook River and selected the boulder, which will be used as a base for a bronze monument to be erected in a Cleveland cemetery.

Philadelphia Subway Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The impression prevails that all of the subway bonds for which bids were made yesterday will be awarded Drexel & Co. of this city and Harvey Fisk & Sons of New-York. The latter offered to take all or none of the $1,500,000 at 3½ per cent. and pay therefor $1.01299.

They also offered to take all or none at 4 per cent. interest and pay therefor $1.06199.

LAURADA'S MEN TESTIFY

THEY TELL OF THE FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.

President Cleveland's Proclamation Against Breaking Neutrality Laws Ruled Out as Evidence—Pinkerton Spy's Testimony.

A young American militiaman, a Pinkerton spy, a Cuban patriot, and some nondescript marines, whose only ambition had been the pay of the Junta, made up a theatrical cast of witnesses in the trial yesterday of Col. Emelio Nunez and Capt. Charles B. Dickman before the United States Criminal Court on a charge of having engaged in a Cuban filibustering expedition that left these waters in May last.

The testimony was a detailed account of the cruise of the Laurada. United States District Attorney Macfarlane, in opening the case before Judge Brown, insisted upon the necessity of preventing expeditions from this country against the Spanish in Cuba if the United States desired to remain at peace with Spain. As emphasizing this necessity, the verdict of the jury in this case, he said, would be most important.

Assistant District Attorney Hinman offered in evidence President Cleveland's latest proclamation in connection with the Cuban revolution. On the objection of Horatio S. Reubens, one of the counsel for the defense, that the proclamation had been issued after the date of the offense charged, this was ruled out. A previous proclamation regarding the Cuban matter was, however, admitted.

Thomas J. Dunn, a clerk in the marine division of the Custom House at this port, was the first witness called. He testified that on May 8 last he had issued clearance papers to Capt. Dickman of the Laurada, bound for Port Antonio, Jamaica, upon the "master's oath" as to the accuracy of the statements contained in the ship's manifest.

James Quinn testified that he had sailed on the Laurada. He knew Nunez and Dickman. The witness had made arrangements with Gen. Ruiz to go to Cuba, and had also had conversation on this subject with Dr. Castillo at 56 New Street.

Dr. Castillo had sent one Louis Espin with the witness to purchase for the latter a rubber coat and a hat. According to the witness eighty men boarded the lighter Relief at Astoria and were towed by the tug Commander to the Laurada at Montauk Point. The witness met Col. Nunez, Capt. Dickman, and Dr. Castillo on the Laurada, and saw another lighter come alongside loaded with bales and boxes. These contained arms and ammunition, the witness said.

The military equipment was distributed among the men and the witness drilled them two days for about three hours at a time. Two attempts were made to land the men and arms on the Island of Cuba, without success. The third attempt was partially successful. The party that landed buried such arms and ammunition as they did not carry as their equipment, and proceeded inland. The witness was one of this force.

After a march of four days they fell in with a troop of Cuban cavalry, with whom they marched for twenty days until they reached President Cisneros's camp. Subsequently the witness received permission to return home. He left President Cisneros's command at San Blas.

Octavius D. Weinman told of serving on the Laurada under Capt. Dickman. This witness had wished to desert the expedition at Montauk Point, but was not allowed to do so. He corroborated much of the testimony of Quinn, the militiaman, adding that some of the men had refused to land on Cuban soil.

John Hobbies testified that he had been a seaman on the Laurada under Capt. Dickman, and, under cross-questioning, admitted that he was in the pay of the Pinkertons. He had received $50 from them for his services and information. He also acknowledged that he had a grudge against the owners of the Laurada.

FAILED TO REACH THE REBELS.

Two Men from Cuba with Stories Are Kept in Quarantine.

Two men who, according to their narratives, have not found Cuba a comfortable place for them to live in, were among the passengers on the steamship Saratoga, which arrived yesterday from Havana. They are William Gerald Fitzgerald and M. R. Sanchez.

Fitzgerald is twenty-six years old, and claims to be a graduate of West Point. He says that he crossed over to Havana from Tampa, Fla., about two weeks ago, but his movements were watched so closely by the Spanish that he was unable to get outside the City of Havana to join the insurgent forces. He refused to say anything further for publication.

Sanchez is a Cuban, about thirty-four years old. He claims to have seen considerable service with the insurgent army under Gen. Maceo. He says that, with five Americans, he had charge of an explosive gun which played havoc with the Spanish forces in several encounters.

Fitzgerald and Sanchez were unable to produce satisfactory certificates of acclimatization, and were transferred to Hoffman's Island for observation.

At the headquarters of the Cuban Junta, nothing was known of either Fitzgerald or Sanchez.

MAJOR OSGOOD IS ALIVE.

And Is Doing Good work for the Cause of Free Cuba.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Major Winfield D. Osgood of the Cuban insurgent artillery with Gen. Maceo, a Boston boy, and not long ago a famous half back on the Pennsylvania football eleven, has at last been heard from, and the report of his death at the hands of the Spanish forces is proved false.

News that the courageous young American is yet alive and doing much brave and effective fighting for the cause of Cuba Libre comes from two reliable sources. A man recently from Cuba informed a Boston reporter of his present location, and information from the Cuban Junta in New-York, received by Capt. Osgood of the United States Army, the young man's father, also asserts that young Osgood is alive and quite well. The man from Cuba said that the Major has inherited all of his father's bravery, sagacity, and natural ability and endurance, and is accomplishing much for the cause of free Cuba. He has worked his way up to the rank of Major through valor and hard fighting in battles where the enemy outnumbered his forces many times. Major Osgood was in hiding for a time for reasons best known to himself and his superior officer, Gen. Maceo. He was contemplating a trip to his home in Boston, but this had to be deferred, because of the coming crisis, which is now at hand. He will, as planned, take a decisive part in the coming great battles, which will probably decide the fate of Cuba.

Major Osgood is looked to by the Cubans as a man with a charmed life, and from him in this last and most trying battle they are expecting much. His artillery comprises about the whole of their most effective and larger field pieces, and if he is as successful as he has been in the past, the battle will be won and the war practically at an end.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Prime Minister Castillo Says They Are Excellent.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Le Journal publishes a report of an interview with Senor Canovas del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, in which he says that the relations between Spain and the United States are excellent.

The United States Government, the Premier says, has always observed a correct attitude, and he does not believe it will change its policy for the sake of the Cuban negroes and adventurers. If, however, the United States Government should do so, Spain would cause her rights to be respected. While he is in power, Senor Canovas is reported as saying that he will make no concession to rebels, nor will he show the weakness of drawing back before anybody. Spain, the Premier added, regards the Cuban question as one of internal politics.

BATTLES WITH THE INSURGENTS.

Two Engagements in Which the Spaniards Were Victorious.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—Col. Moncado has had an engagement with combined parties of rebels, who were found strongly intrenched in the Grillo Hills in the Province of Havana. The enemy were dislodged and dispersed, the Spanish column advancing and capturing the position of the rebels under a heavy fire. The Spanish troops had six privates killed, and a Captain, two Lieutenants, and thirty-eight privates wounded. The rebels left seven dead on the field and carried off many others.

Gen. Gonzalez Munoz has had two engagements with rebel parties between Sitio Hondo and San Cristobal, in the Pinar del Rio Province. The Spanish had a private and one Captain killed and twenty-seven privates wounded. The insurgents had twelve men killed.

DAMAGE TO DRY DOCK.

Commander Sicard, However, Says It Is Only Slight.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—In reply to an inquiry regarding the publication in one of the New-York papers to-day of a story alleging that the big Brooklyn dry dock had collapsed, Commander Sicard of the Brooklyn Yard telephoned Assistant Secretary McAdoo this afternoon:

"No collapse of dock. Some of the altars [heavy beams] at the head of the dock bulged in about one inch. Not an important matter."

MENOCAL AND WHITE CENSURED.

Held Responsible for the Accident Last August.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Secretary Herbert has severely reprimanded Civil Engineers Menocal and White as being responsible for the dry-dock accident at the New-York Navy Yard last August, but has declined to court-martial those officers.

In a letter sent to Mr. Menocal, the Secretary says that in view of that officer's long and faithful service, he will not court-martial him, but the findings of the court are approved, and the department "reprobates" Menocal's conduct.

Mr. White, whose responsibility was in less degree, was similarly "reprobated." Constructor Bowles, was exonerated from blame.

The Navy Department had ordered the steel caisson at the timber dock, Brooklyn Navy Yard, to be repaired. By order of Menocal the stone ballast was entirely removed from the caisson. White, who relieved Menocal Saturday, Aug. 8, thought this removal a mistake, but made no complaint to the proper authorities. On the evening of Aug. 8, a wave lifted the caisson and flooded the timber dock. The torpedo boat Ericsson and the monitors Puritan and Terror were damaged. The total loss to the Government was $100,000.

RECOVERED BY THE DAUGHTER.

Jury Decides that Love Was Not Worth the Price Paid.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 18.—Miss Lenora Dean, a pretty young maiden, has succeeded in breaking a sale of property made by her mother, a widow, to her lover under circumstances of peculiar interest. Mrs. Lola Marshall Dean, the mother of the young woman, was a woman of great beauty and decided literary ability. When her husband died he left her a fortune of $15,000. For several Winters she passed her time at a Florida resort, where she made the acquaintance of Mr. W. S. M. Pinkham, a well-known hotel keeper and local politician, with whom she became desperately enamored.

Mr. Pinkham appears to have been likewise smitten, but when he pressed his suit he was met with the objection that the fair lady had made a promise to her dead husband that she would never marry again, but she decided that their love should be of a platonic kind. This was not quite warm enough for Mr. Pinkham, who thereupon began paying his respects to another lady in the neighboring town. When Mrs. Dean heard of this, she was terribly agitated, and, sending for her lover, promised him that if he would not visit her rival for a space of eighteen months, she would deed him her property.

This lover was more practical than sentimental, and quickly accepted the proposition, whereupon the lady made out formal deeds, and, reciting a nominal sum as the consideration, put him in possession of her estate. Shortly afterward she died, whereupon her minor daughter brought suit for the recovery of the property.

There was considerable latitude in the discussion of the case, it being claimed that an undelivered love like Mr. Pinkham's was not sufficient collateral for so much property. The jury took this view of the case and returned a verdict declaring the deeds to be null and void and restoring the property to the young girl who has fought so hard for it.

PRIZE FIGHTERS' REFUGE.

"Dan" Stuart Gets a Place in Mexico Where He Can Defy the Police.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 18.—"Dan" Stuart has succeeded in securing a spot where he may "pull off" prizefights without fear of police interference. That place is on the Mexican side of the river, near Paso del Norte.

Backed by a rich syndicate of American capitalists, mostly Texans, Stuart recently made a trip to the City of Mexico, and there obtained a concession that places him in indisputable possession of a tract of land on which he may erect an arena, clubhouse, &c., and make such improvements as he may decide upon and "pull off" fights without interruption of any kind. Stuart will now make a bid for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons affair.

It is further stated that the syndicate will guarantee money for purses and that some of the biggest "mills" in the history of the prize ring will shortly be scheduled.

TRIED TO POISON HER COUSIN.

A Twelve-Year-Old Newark Girl Held on Her Own Confession.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 18.—Police Justice Mott to-day committed Sadie Edwards, a twelve-year-old girl, to the City Home when she admitted that she had put carbolic acid in medicine to be taken by her cousin, Mrs. Fannie Mason. The attempt at murder, the girl said, was made Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Mason said the odor caused her to investigate and that she quickly discovered that the bottle was half filled with poison. Mrs. Mason accused Sadie, and the girl, she says, admitted her guilt.

When Judge Mott asked Sadie why she placed the poison in the medicine, she hung her head and did not reply, other than to say she did not know. Mrs. Mason, with whom the girl lived, said she could only explain the attempt, from the fact that on account of Sadie being careless, she had threatened to have her sent to the Reform School.

Car Struck a Steam Roller.

RICHMOND, S. I., Nov. 18.—Several passengers in a trolley car of the Midland electric railroad were badly frightened this morning when the car ran into a steam roller. The car was badly wrecked, and had to be removed to the shop for repairs. None of the passengers was hurt.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York offices: E. A. Sturdevant, Kern; E. A. Davis, Pikeville; C. F. Taylor, Jr., Taylor's-on-Schroon.

Tiffany & Co.

Handsome Gold Watches for Young Ladies.

An entirely new line of small watches, suitable for young ladies, at the following attractive prices:

In plain 18 karat gold open-face cases, - - - - - - - - - - $25
In enameled gold cases, with enameled dials, - - - - - - - $40
In enameled gold cases, set with diamonds, - - - - - - - - $70
$75, and upward.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

THESE TIRED OF LIFE.

Loss of Friends, Money, and Office Causes Suicides.

WINDSOR, Ontario, Nov. 18.—A man who had registered yesterday as A. H. Morse of Racine, N. Y., was found dead in his room at the International Hotel this morning. He had shot himself through the head. He left a letter, which bore neither address nor signature, and which stated that as his usefulness was nearly, or quite, exhausted from age, and as a "companionship of always most genial and pleasant nature had been broken off by death, after over forty-two years," he could see no good reason why he should live any longer.

The suicide, in concluding his letter, said the name he had inscribed on the hotel register was a fictitious one, and that his purpose in resorting to a fictitious name was to conceal his identity.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Nov. 18.—John Sutton, a farmer, residing at a small place called Rockport, killed himself to-day while temporarily insane. Financial matters caused him to lose his mind, and going to a barn he hanged himself.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 18.—James Hannaford, the defeated Democratic nominee for County Clerk, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, in a saloon. He had been despondent since the election.

COFFEY LIBEL SUIT.

The Senator Denies Intent to Injure Mr. Schoepflin.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.—The libel suit of ex-Assemblyman Schoepflin against State Senator Coffey was begun in the Supreme Court this morning. Norris Morey, counsel for the plaintiff, read the press dispatch sent out from Albany stating that Senator Coffey had announced that indictments for bribery in connection with the Campbell Ice bill had been found against Assemblyman Campbell of Kings and Schoepflin of Erie.

This statement, counsel said, had been printed in the several papers in this State served by The Chicago Associated Press. The same day Senator Coffey also made the same statement to Senator Persons and to others.

The Albany agent of The Chicago Associated Press testified that he sent out the dispatch; he received his information from Senator Coffey, but was not sure that the Senator knew him to be a reporter when giving the information.

Senator Persons testified that Senator Coffey had told him practically the same story as that on which the action for libel is based. Mr. Schoepflin testified in his own behalf, and said he had seen the report complained of in several papers.

Senator Coffey testified that he had merely repeated what he had heard without any intent to injure the plaintiff.

NEW PARTY HEADQUARTERS.

Political Organizations Will Hold Forth at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Permanent headquarters of the National political organization are to be established at the Capital City.

The Republican Congressional Headquarters are still at the Normandie. The officials now in charge—Messrs. Babcock, Apsley, and Mercer—are expected to remain in the city during the Winter. Their intention is to secure a suite of rooms in some business block in the city.

The Democrats have already opened their permanent committee rooms in the Hutchins Building.

Secretary Diffenderfer, who was in charge of the silverite campaign, has made public the intention of the committee to establish headquarters. Arrangements have been made for a conference to be held by the silver leaders in Washington within the next few weeks.

TO BUY RUSSIAN WHEAT.

Agents from Bombay Sent in Behalf of the Sufferers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—The Journal of Commerce announces that agents from Bombay are on their way to Russia for the purpose of making large purchases of wheat.

All of the leading newspapers in St. Petersburg have opened subscription lists for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in India. The price of wheat in all the grain markets of South Russia, and the rates for the transportation of freight have advanced materially in consequence of the foreign demand for grain.

GREAT BRITAIN'S COLONIES.

A Commercial Federation with Them Urged on the Nation.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The National Union of Conservative Associations, in session at Rochdale, has adopted resolutions favoring a commercial federation between Great Britain and her colonies, the restriction of the immigration of pauper aliens, and the creation of a national reserve of breadstuffs.

Mr. Robert A. Yerburgh, M. P. for Chester, in supporting the last-mentioned resolution, urged that the Government should store 10,000,000 quarters of wheat. He also argued in favor of restoring a duty of 1 shilling per quarter on foreign corn.

New Charities Commissioner.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—Gov. Morton to-day appointed Harvey W. Putnam of Buffalo, N. Y., a Commissioner of the State Board of Charities, vice William P. Letchworth, who resigned Nov. 14.

Mr. Letchworth was appointed a member of this board by Gov. Dix, and has thus served over twenty-three years continuously.

Good News for Bicyclists.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—All New-England railroads have agreed to abolish the release heretofore required by passengers shipping their bicycles as baggage under the reduced schedule of prices adopted Oct. 1.

TO EDUCATE THE PEOPLE

CITY GOVERNMENT TO BE EXPLAINED IN LECTURES.

Prominent Men to Speak in This City, Brooklyn, and Vicinage on the Details of Greater New-York—Many Institutions Interested.

A number of men prominently connected with the work for the betterment of the condition of the masses in this city and most earnestly interested in the movement for the improvement of city government met last night informally in Hamilton Hall of Columbia University. There they listened to an introductory lecture by Dr. E. R. L. Gould on "This Great City," and then, at the end of his talk, they discussed methods for a plan of education calculated to interest the people of Greater New-York.

This plan is to furnish a series of popular lectures on the affairs of the city; to inform and interest the people of the several communities, Brooklyn, Westchester, &c., included within "Greater New-York," as to the functions and development of municipal administration. The scheme includes descriptions of the divisions and workings of the City Government in comparison with other cities, here and abroad, accompanied by abundant stereopticon illustrations. It will consist of six lectures, the first of which was given last night. They are each to be descriptive, comparative, and suggestive, rather than political. They are to be short enough to permit debate afterward. The remaining topics in this course will include: "The City's Housekeeping," "The City's Schooling," "The City's Traffic," "The City's Pleasuring," and "How the City Pays Its Bills."

These talks will all be given first in "dress rehearsal" before the men interested in the movement and those who are to deliver similar lectures—for crossfire of criticism and suggestion, which are to be utilized in the final shaping of the lectures. Sixty men, more or less, if possible, will be enlisted as volunteers to give lectures on similar lines, each in his own way. These will be largely the younger men developing as speakers, who will thus be specially interested in this line of work.

They will then be delivered successively at different halls throughout the city and vicinity.

President Low has already indicated his willingness to adopt this course into the Columbia lectures at Cooper Union as soon as the subjects and names can be settled; the University Settlement Council has voted approval and offered the use of its facilities; the Hebrew Technical Institute has indicated its willingness to accept a course, and communication is being had with Dr. Leipziger as to the Board of Education lectures. Director Hooper of the Brooklyn Institute has indicated willingness to offer facilities in one of the large halls of Brooklyn proper, in Williamsburg, and in one of the outlying portions of the city; the Brooklyn Guild has also indicated its desire to have such a course, as has the Young Men's Hebrew Association of New-York.

TEACHERS VEX MR. WILSON.

Some Won't Sign Certificates Under the Child Labor Law.

Since the new child labor provisions of the mercantile and factory laws went into effect a few weeks ago the Board of Health has had no end of trouble by the failure of school teachers to co-operate heartily.

The law provides that before a child past the age of fourteen can go to work in a factory it must file a certificate with the Health Board, certifying that she has attended a school for at least as many school days as there are days in a school year. It is necessary that they shall study the ordinary branches. The law provides that school Principals and teachers shall furnish these certificates.

May Hoffman, fifteen years old, reported to the Health Department yesterday that Miss McGill, Principal of the Mott Street school, had refused to issue a certificate to her. She had twice presented the printed blank to the Principal, which contains a quotation from the law, but in vain. Gen. Clark, Secretary of the department, sent the girl back with a sharp note.

Then it developed that Miss McGill had refused to sign the certificate because she did not fully understand the law. The girl had ceased to go to her school three years ago, and for this reason she had refused to give a certificate. She was shown that this was of no importance, and that the law was mandatory. She signed the certificate.

President Wilson of the Health Board said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last evening:

"The teachers have no discretion in this matter, and would save a great deal of time and annoyance if they would take the trouble to become acquainted with the law.

"Not long ago a Principal of a school refused to sign a certificate for a child because the child 'was bad,' according to the Principal. It developed that the child had run away from school at one period of its school life and for this reason the Principal thought it possible to refuse to sign the certificate. I had to send for the Principal and explained the law fully, but even then she was not convinced. I found it necessary to threaten prosecution before she finally signed the paper.

"This is only a sample of some cases we have had to contend with, and it is hampering us greatly. The law is a good one, and up to date we have issued about 4,500 certificates."

Man Called to be a Juror Indicted.

When Samuel Sobel was called as a juror before Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, he asked to be excused on the ground that he had been subpoenaed to appear in the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Sobel was excused. He went down to the Criminal Court Building, and was called to plead before Judge Newburger to an indictment for grand larceny. He pleaded not guilty and furnished bail to be on hand for trial. He was accused of taking a bundle of clothing.

Deaths from Vaccination.

At a meeting of the Medico-Legal Society last night, at the Hotel Marlborough, Dr. Montague R. Leverson read a paper, objecting to compulsory vaccination. He said that Dr. Foote, who lives in Lexington Avenue, had employed a young physician to watch cases of vaccination in the city. The physician had found six deaths and many cases of disease resulting from vaccination. Dr. George L. Porter of Bridgeport and others argued against the proposition.

Present for Mr. Sheehan.

A meeting of the Tammany Hall district leaders and associate leaders was held in the Twentieth Assembly District yesterday afternoon. It was determined to present an album to John C. Sheehan at Tammany Hall this afternoon. For this purpose, $250 was contributed. The present is in recognition of Mr. Sheehan's work during the campaign.

Atlantic Yacht Club Election.

A meeting of the Nominating Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club was held Tuesday afternoon and the ticket to be voted on at the annual meeting of the club considered. George J. Gould, Fred. T. Adams, and John H. Hanan will be renominated for the position of Commodore, Vice Commodore, and Rear Commodore, respectively. George Church as Treasurer and Col. David E. Austen as Secretary will also be renominated. John L. Bliss, who was Chairman of the Regatta Committee last season, has declined to accept the position again, and the Nominating Committee is looking about for a man for the place. Col. Austen is spoken of, and if he would accept, yachtsmen generally think they could not have a better man for the position.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

Bryan's Plurality in Texas Will Be Very Large.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 18.—The Secretary of State will not open the election returns until forty days after the election to make his official count for President, Congressmen, and all State officers, except the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, which the law requires to be counted exclusively by the Legislature, meeting in January. The full returns as given in the papers for 170 out of 246 counties show: For McKinley and Hobart, 154,422; Bryan and Sewall, 204,200, Bryan and Watson, 66,732, and for Governor, Culberson, (Dem.,) 256,736; Kearby, (Pop.,) 212,520 votes.

The remaining counties, which polled about 40,000 votes two years ago, will increase Bryan's plurality to about 120,000 and Culberson's majority to about 50,000 out of a total vote of some 525,000. Many thousand negroes voted for Bryan, as well as Culberson, on account of objections to the Populist State platform on the school question, and a proposition in the platform of the State Administration to have 50,000 acres appropriated for the State University for colored children.

THE TENNESSEE RETURNS.

The Election of Taylor for Governor to be Contested.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 18.—The Republican State Committee has decided to contest the election of R. L. Taylor (Dem.) for the office of Governor. The face of the returns show that Taylor defeated the Republican nominee, N. G. Tillman, by a trifle less than 7,000 plurality. Alleged frauds in West Tennessee will constitute the basis of the contest.

The official vote of Tennessee was given out by the Secretary of State this afternoon, as follows: For President—McKinley and Hobart, 148,773; Bryan and Sewall, 163,651; Bryan and Watson, 4,525; Palmer and Buckner, 1,951; Levering and Johnson, 3,098. For Governor—Taylor, (Dem.,) 156,228; Tillman, (Rep.,) 149,374; Mims, (Pop.,) 11,976; Hopwood, (Proh.,) 2,831.

Vote of Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 18.—The vote of this State for Presidential Electors, State officers, and State Senators at the recent election was declared to-day. The McKinley vote was 110,297, the Bryan vote 56,740, and the Palmer vote 4,336. The Prohibition vote was 1,806. The Socialist Labor ticket polled 1,223 votes for Presidential Electors. McKinley's plurality in the State is 53,557 and his majority is 45,182.

For Governor the vote is: Cooke, (Rep.,) 108,809; Sargent, (Silver Dem.,) 56,623; Sperry, (Gold Dem.,) 5,579; Manchester, (Proh.,) 1,846; Norton, (Soc. Lab.,) 1,254. Cooke's plurality is 52,286, majority 43,602. The other Republican State officers are elected by majorities as follows: Dewell, Lieutenant Governor, 43,511; Phelps, Secretary, 43,336; Grosvenor, Treasurer, 43,483; Mead, Controller, 43,724.

The twenty-four Republican Senators are elected by pluralities ranging from 4,782 to 231.

McKinley's Note to Morton.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—Gov. Morton has received from President-elect McKinley, under date of Canton, Nov. 6, the following letter:

"My Dear Gov. Morton: Your telegram of congratulation was one of the first received by me. I thank you most sincerely. I assure you I am very proud of the phenomenal majority given by New-York. Yours very truly,

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

The telegram to which Major McKinley refers was sent from Ellerslie at 8:50 o'clock P. M., Nov. 3.

DEATH OF E. W. CURRY.

An Iowa Politician Dies from Injuries Received at an Elks Initiation.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 18.—E. W. Curry, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, died this morning at the Hotel Savoy. His death was a direct result of injuries received while being initiated into the Des Moines Lodge of Elks about two months ago.

As part of the ceremony, Curry was blindfolded and placed on a chair with an iron seat. Then a lighted lamp was placed under the seat with the expectation that when it got too hot he would jump. But he sat still until he was badly burned. His trousers were burned away and the flesh fearfully scorched. He was put in new clothes, and did not realize at the time that the injuries were serious.

In a few days blood poisoning set in, and Curry grew worse steadily. It was his desire that the real cause of his injuries should not be made public, and another cause was assigned for the illness, the truth only becoming public to-day.

An evening paper published a story that the injuries were caused by placing him in an electric chair and turning on a current which burned him, but this is denied by the Elks.

Mr. Curry lived at Leon, and was a prominent attorney. The body will be taken there to-morrow by a large escort of Elks and Masons, and the funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Election of Officers at the State Convention Yesterday.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The Woman Suffragists of New-York in their State Convention to-day elected the following officers: President—Mrs. Mariana W. Chapman, Brooklyn; Vice President—Miss Elizabeth Curtiss, New-Brighton; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Mary Thayer Sanford, Rochester; Recording Secretary—Miss Isabel Howland, Sherwood; Treasurer—Miss Kate S. Thompson, Jamestown. The meeting adjourned at noon.

This afternoon Mrs. Elnora Babcock presented her report of press work. Mrs. H. K. Heckstaff reported for the Kings County Woman's Suffragist League, detailing the work which has been done in Kings and outlining the method of campaign for the future. Mrs. Heckstaff said that the movement had taken a new start in Brooklyn and that many clergymen were enlisted actively in the cause.

To Protect Portsmouth Harbor.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 18.—The work of preparing coast defenses for this harbor and navy yard, which are practically without any protection at the present time in case of war with foreign powers, is to be commenced at once. A battery consisting of two eight-inch disappearing guns is to be placed at Fort Constitution. The fortification is to be in the form of two-thirds of a circle, with a 150-foot radius, guns to sweep from north to east. The date set for completion is June 30, 1897. As soon as the fortifications have been completed, work will be started in placing guns at Jerry's Point. It is learned from a reliable source that the erection of a fortification at the Isles of Shoals is contemplated.

The Best Men Do Not Get Drunk.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 18.—In the trial of a case before Judge Dickey in the Supreme Court to-day an attorney remarked in justification of admissions made concerning the personal habits of his client: "The best of men get drunk."

Judge Dickey, in his charge to the jury, said: "I dissent entirely, as I know you all do, with the opinion expressed by the attorney for the defendant, that the best men get drunk. The best men do not get drunk. If there ever was such a time it has gone by in this and all other civilized communities."

MAZAMA: A delicious breakfast Cereal. Fifteen cents' worth, when cooked, provides 23 lbs. of perfect Food.
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JOHN KNOTT'S SECOND WIFE.

She Creates a Ludicrous Scene in a Highland Courtroom.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 18.—During the past week Justice of the Peace Carpenter of Highland, a near-by village, has had in his court a somewhat peculiar case.

John Knott, a Highland resident, was some time ago married. His wife died within a month, and he then resorted to the "Personal" column in a New-York newspaper and advertised for a wife. He secured one, and after living with her for a couple of months, she left him, going back to New-York. He then secured a woman from Kingston as his housekeeper, and while she was in possession of his house, the New-York wife sued Mr. Knott for alimony before Justice Smythe. Justice Carpenter of Highland went to New-York on behalf of Mr. Knott, and had the motion for alimony denied.

Last week wife No. 2 came to Highland and took out a search warrant, which was given to Constable Freer, who went to Mr. Knott's house and secured a quantity of clothing, which the wife claimed belonged to her. The clothes, however, had been altered so as to fit the housekeeper, and hence the wife refused them. A lively time was then experienced in the courtroom, as the wife said the housekeeper had on a skirt which belonged to her. "You lie!" retorted the woman, with passion. "Go into the other room and remove the skirt," said Justice Carpenter, but the woman in her excitement obeyed him not, and let the skirt fall to the floor at once. There was some trouble in deciding to which woman some of the others clothing belonged, but as the wife was a very large woman the Justice said: "You're about my size, I guess, ain't you?"

"Yes," said the wife.

"Well, I'm agoin' to give all of the clothes that will go around me to you," ruled the Justice, and he did so.

Those skirts that did not completely encircle him were given to the housekeeper, as they were believed to be hers.

After the difficulties had been settled, Mr. Knott discharged the housekeeper, and asked his wife to live again with him, which she agreed to do. The housekeeper then took out a search warrant and had the clothes of the wife brought again to the courtroom, together with other property, and the courtroom presented the appearance of a second-hand clothing shop. Interesting developments are expected by the end of the week. The little village is fairly agog with excitement.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Its Twenty-eighth Annual Reunion in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18.—The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee opened here this morning. Among those present were Gen. Grenville M. Dodge of Iowa, President of the society; Gen. J. A. Williamson, Col. Fred D. Grant, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. D. S. Stanley, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. J. S. Fullerton, Gen. John W. Noble, ex-Secretary of the Interior; Gen. G. J. Black, Major W. A. Jenkins, Major B. M. Callender, Capt. W. D. Andrews, and Capt. A. C. Waterhouse, Chicago; Capt. W. B. Sinclair, Galveston, Texas; Capt. W. D. Baldwin, Gen. A. J. Hickenlooper, and Major Hoyt Sherman, Cincinnati; Dr. S. C. Palmer, Rock Island, Ill.; Gen. Smith D. Atkins of Freeport, Ill.; Gen. John H. Stibbs, Gen. John A. McArthur, Gen. P. F. Pearson, Col. James Sexton, Col. W. B. Keeler, Chicago; Congressman W. P. Hepburn of Iowa, John A. Logan, Jr., of Ohio, ex-Gov. R. J. Oglesby of Illinois, United States Senator W. F. Vilas of Wisconsin, and Major Warner of Kansas City.

The morning session was almost informal in character, and after calling the roll the members separated into groups and renewed old acquaintances. This afternoon the delegates, accompanied by their wives and guests, were escorted to points of interest throughout the city, including a visit to Jefferson Barracks.

Many of the visitors called upon Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter Winnie, who are in the city to attend the annual ball of the Daughters of the Confederacy here to-morrow night.

The society this evening held public exercises at Entertainment Hall. An address of welcome was made by Mayor Walbridge. President Dodge responded on behalf of the society, and Gen. O. O. Howard delivered an address.

"Cribbing" Will Mean Expulsion.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The penalty in future for "cribbing" at Harvard has been decided upon, as is shown by the following announcement by the Faculty: "The Administrative Board of the college, holding that the handing in by a student of written work not his own is dishonorable, proposes to separate from the college a student guilty of such conduct, and to post his name on the college bulletin boards."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Charles Ayer Whipple of New-York is completing a portrait of Secretary Herbert for the Navy Department.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 18.—Sub-station No. 2 of the Youngstown Post Office was broken into this morning, and $122 in money and stamps was taken.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 18.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of New-Jersey began a two-day session in this city to-day. Each of the 247 subordinate lodges of the State had a representative present.

LIBERTY, Mo., Nov. 18.—Mrs. John Foley, aged sixty-five, and her unmarried daughter, aged forty, were shot and killed in their house near this place last night. No motive for the murders or clue to the perpetrators are known.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 18.—A jury brought in a sealed verdict of "not guilty" in the Easterlin case, W. H. Easterlin, electrician of the metropolitan police force, was accused of the murder of his own child, the daughter of Miss Rosa Steinmayer.

POMEROY, Ohio, Nov. 18.—Fred Nelson and John Cochran, indicted for highway robbery; Will Mountjoy, waiting to be taken to the penitentiary for killing Keith Whitaker, and Monroe White, indicted for murder, made their way out of the Meigs County Jail during last night.

RAHWAY, N. J., Nov. 18.—The cornerstone of the new State Reformatory was laid this afternoon. When completed the institution will have accommodation for 1,000 inmates. The grounds cover five acres, and are just outside this city. The estimated cost when completed is $000,000.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Moses Kenjockety, an Indian of the Cattaraugus Reservation, was sentenced to the Erie Penitentiary for two years to-day in the United States Court. His offense was shooting his wife. The Indian was only apprehended after a charge of shot had been fired into his leg.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 18.—The steam pipe on the tugboat Hudson burst yesterday while the boat was off Kinderhook Point. Nicholas Murray, the engineer, was burned so that he died a few hours after the accident. Henry Milan, the fireman, was scalded about the head and shoulders, and is in a precarious condition.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 18.—In a collision between a helper engine and the west-bound Norfolk and Chattanooga vestibuled train on the Mountain Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad, near Round Knob, this morning, Fireman Howard, on the vestibuled train was killed, and Engineer W. James so badly injured that he will die.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 18.—A deed, bearing the date of May 1, 1787, has been found among the records here, establishing title to 7,000,000 acres of land in the Northwest, on which St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other smaller towns are located. The land was originally granted to Jonathan Carver by the Nawdawisnie Indians, but Carver's heirs, C. B. Hollawa and O. U. Gunn, could never establish their claim because the deed was lost.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 18.—An exciting contest took place in this city this morning between employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad and men engaged in stringing wires for a trolley line. The Pennsylvania people claimed that the trolley line has no right to cross its tracks at Third Street without an agreement on its part. As fast as the trolley people strung wires across the railroad track this morning, the Pennsylvania people tore them down. At last the trolley men tied their wires to trees and left the scene.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 18.—At the session of the New-Hampshire Episcopalian Diocesan Convention the Treasurer, in the course of his report, said that, of $53,000 of the fund for the support of the episcopate, $30,000 was invested in poor South Dakota mortgages, on which there was interest unpaid and taxes amounting to $7,000 due, which would have to be settled before anything can accrue to the payment of the Bishop's salary. In 1896 only $7,000 of the fund was drawing interest.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Nov. 18.—For trespassing on the property of Thomas Mentzel, a farmer, living three miles from here, Richard Sorger of this place received a charge of buckshot in the face. The farmer had posted a sign against trespassing, and Sorger, with some companions, drove some quail on his premises. The farmer came out, and ordered Sorger from his place, but Sorger would not go, and then Farmer Mentzel secured his shotgun, and, just as the hunters were leaving, the farmer fired, the charge striking Sorger. He is in a critical condition.

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GETTING INTO FORM FOR THE BIG FOOTBALL GAME.

Princeton Men Made Happy by Marked Improvements in the Work of Their Team—The Yale Eleven Not in Good Condition.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 18.—Princetonians are in high feather to-night, for the long-expected and hoped-for improvement in the playing of their gridiron warriors came to-day. The 'Varsity showed its old-time spirit and gave an illustration of what it can do if it makes up its mind to it. In the twenty-minute open half of the game between the regulars and the scrub, the former played with a snap and dash that bode no good for the sons of Old Eli. They pushed the scrub all over the field and scored almost at will. The goal of the 'Varsity was not for an instant in danger.

The mass formation on tackle which Yale is expected to use was employed again to-day by the scrub, but the 'Varsity rushers broke it up at every trial and downed the runner in his tracks.

The scrub next tried a kicking game, but "Johnnie" Baird's good right leg soon convinced them that such an experiment was costly.

All the regulars but Bannard and Smith were out. These two took a day off to get needed rest. Bannard is in poor condition, having lost some twelve or thirteen pounds since the Harvard game. Smith is slightly overworked, but will be out to-morrow. Thompson, who has an attack of laryngitis, was considerably better to-day and came out with his canvas on, but took only light exercise. Reiter was also out and dressed in football uniform, but did not play. Both men now hope to be able to play if called upon Saturday.

In addition to the fine dash and spirit put into the game by the 'Varsity, good team work was exhibited, the interference forming well, starting swiftly, and holding together. Fumbling was noticeably absent.

Poe was in the place of Smith at quarter back and passed well. Wheeler took Bannard's place, and was strong on rushing the ball back after a kick. Kelly hit the line with his old-time dash, and always for good gains. Baird tried two goals from the field, both of which looked good, but the referees held a different opinion. After good line bucking, Ayers, who "substituted" for Kelly a few minutes, went around the end for a touch-down. Poe soon made another on a fumble by Graham back of the scrub goal. Then Gailey blocked a kick, Armstrong got a third touch-down, and Baird soon penetrated the centre for another.

The second half was secret and was devoted in part to experimenting with trick plays, which were not at all successful. After these experiments the 'Varsity settled down to a few minutes of hard football, and two or three touch-downs were secured in quick succession. The practice lasted over an hour. The coaches feel greatly encouraged to-night.

The team to-morrow will take its final practice, which will be hard. Friday will be a day of rest, except for light signal drill, and at 4 o'clock the team substitutes and coachers will start for New-York. The Murray Hill Hotel has been selected as the Princeton rendezvous.

YALE MEN RESTING.

Substitutes Find Work in the Practice with the Scrub.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 18.—The majority of the 'Varsity men rested this afternoon. McFarland played centre instead of Chamberlin, and Drummond went to guard in place of Murray. Alport was seen in Capt. Murphy's position at tackle; Hazen took Bass's place at end, and Chancey played at full back, Hinkey's position. Mills played at right half back in place of Benjamin, and Van Every at left half back, relieving Hine. Stillman, the big centre of '94's team, played centre on the scrub team.

The first half lasted forty-five minutes, and the rest of the playing was behind closed gates. With so many substitutes on the 'Varsity and Stillman on the scrub, the ball was kept pretty well in the 'Varsity's territory. Twice it was forced close to the goal, but the scrub failed to score.

Mills, at right half back, played his usual plucky game, but in running with the ball showed the lack of headwork which has characterized his playing heretofore. Van Every, at left half, showed some improvement over his playing of the last week, but was poor in plays around the end and showed the same lack of judgment as Mills. Rodgers was especially strong in running with the ball. He made one run of thirty yards through the right tackle. Fincke made a fair catch on the forty-five-yard line, and Benjamin was called out to try for a goal. He made a beautiful kick.

On the whole, the playing was without the snap which had characterized the 'Varsity's work the last week. This may be partially accounted for by the absence of so many men from the regular 'Varsity, but the team, under the coaching of such men as Hartwell, Thorne, and Tompkins it is thought the team should have made a better showing. At present the men are worked up to the limit, and it is probable to-morrow will be the last day of practice.

Last year the team lined up for fifteen minutes' work one day before the game, but it is not likely the coaches will try the same plan this year.

Tickets for Saturday's game have risen to a premium and are being sold at from $9 to $10 apiece. The Yale management has put detectives on the track of the persons who are making the deals. They threaten to have the name of every Yale student caught speculating in tickets printed in the college papers, if they can secure proof of the act.

Joseph Marks of New-York, a ticket speculator, was arrested last night by a special policeman on the Yale campus. He was offering tickets to Yale men at high prices. The matter was investigated, and proof was offered that Marks had only a few tickets, which, he said, a friend had given him. He denied he was a speculator. He gave bonds of $50 and left town.

AT THE FOOTBALL GAME.

Arrangements for Saturday's Contest Finished.

Those who want to see the football game on Saturday between Yale and Princeton, and who have not already obtained their tickets through some undergraduate at one of the universities, will probably have to be content with the stories of the game printed in the next day's newspapers. There never was such a demand for tickets for a football game in the history of the sport, and if the seating capacity at Manhattan Field were double what it is, all the tickets could have been sold. At Yale there were applications for 600 more tickets than were allotted to the undergraduates, and at Princeton every ticket has been sold.

The game is in charge of a committee of members of the University Athletic Club. It is composed of O. G. Jennings, C. F. Mathewson, C. L. Blair, W. W. Skiddy, H. S. Van Duser, T. H. Harris, and J. W. Curtiss. They have made all arrangements for the game

The gridiron has been fenced off as usual, and inside this inclosure will be the players, the substitutes, officials, and the newspaper men. On the outside will be an army of shouting students, who will cheer probably at anything and everything. In addition to the regular grand stands, a stand of boxes has been built on the north side of the field, and at the back of these and in front of the bleachers is the space for the coaches. There will be twenty-four of these, and all the positions have been purchased by undergraduates of the two universities.

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The grounds will be opened for the public at noon and the game will begin at 2 o'clock.

Great care has been taken to keep tickets out of the hands of speculators, but in spite of this a few are sure to be on sale at the doors leading into the grounds.

HARVARD'S PRACTICE GAMES.

The Team Will Leave for Philadelphia This Evening.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The long, hard season of football practice on Soldiers' Field closed this afternoon, and from now until the Pennsylvania game on Saturday the Harvard squad will take a rest. The practice to-day, which again was secret, was very long, but on the whole quite encouraging. Capt. Wrightington and "Beef" Wheeler were in the line-up, and Cabot played for a short time. Dunlop, in street clothes, watched the practice from the side lines. His knee is still weak, and will materially affect his play in Saturday's game.

To-morrow the men will simply run through the signals, and at 6 o'clock will leave Boston over the Fall River Line for Philadelphia, where they will arrive Friday forenoon. Their headquarters will be at the Stanton House.

Pennsylvania Confident.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., Nov. 18.—The University of Pennsylvania football team has located among the mountains here for a few days in order to rest and have secret signal practice before the game with Harvard Saturday. Little work was done to-day, the men merely indulging in hill climbing to perfect their wind. They will leave here Friday afternoon for Philadelphia. They are confident of defeating Harvard with ease. The men are all in excellent condition.

THE EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

Newton, N. C., Full of Enthusiastic Sportsmen.

NEWTON, N. C., Nov. 18.—The annual meeting of the Eastern Field Trials Club is in progress here. The town is full of enthusiastic sportsmen. Among those present are P. Lorillard, Jr., of New-York, President of the club, and Simon C. Bradley of Greenfield Hill, Conn., Secretary and Treasurer. The judges are A. Merriman of Memphis, Tenn.; Theodore Sturgess of New-York, and S. C. Bradley of Connecticut. W. B. Stafford of Trenton, Tenn., who is Secretary of the United States Field Trials Club, which holds its annual trials here after the close of the Eastern Trials, is also here.

The membership stake was run last Saturday. Six dogs were entered, as follows: Loo, owned by Dr. D. D. Davis; Mollie B., owned by Dr. J. S. Brown; Vivian, by Theodore Sturgess; Shad, by P. Lorillard, Jr.; Watt, by E. H. Orthans, and Loris, by P. Lorillard. The first three were declared the winners, and in the order named above.

Two days, Monday and Tuesday, were consumed by trials for the Derby Stakes. Eight braces were started. The first prize, $300, was won by Hurstborn, owned by S. P. Jones, handled by C. E. Rose; second prize, $200, won by Pin Money, handled by C. E. Buckle; third prize, $100, won by Count Gloster, owned by P. Lorillard, Jr., handled by Charles Tucker.

The contest to-day was in the all-age race. Sixteen dogs were started to run in braces as follows: Greenway and Leo Noble, von Gules Marie's Sport, Harwich, and Toney's Gale, Sam T., and Harold Skimpole, Odd Sides and Nabob, Loo and Tory Jessamine, Lorzando and Gleam's Ruth, and Cincinnatti's Pride and Ranle. This race will be concluded to-morrow.

PROUTY WINS THE DERBY.

Result of the Fox Hunters' Meet at Bardstown, Ky.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., Nov. 18.—The second day of the National Fox Hunters' meet began this morning, and there was a lively chase after two foxes to settle the Derby, which began yesterday. The first fox was run to hole and the second was chased to the river, but was lost, as it became too dry to trail him. Jesse Spencer's Prouty, Walker Brothers' Rock, and Col. Trigg's Longfellow distinguished themselves to-day.

Three dogs, Brick, Dandy, and Bugati, owned by the Strodes Valley Kennel Club, and Colonel, owned by W. F. Sturgeon of West Virginia, chased a fox for twenty-four hours.

To-night the judges made awards in the Derby as follows: First prize, Spencer's Prouty; second, Walker's Rock; third, Trigg's Longfellow. Hagan's Flash and Mr. Walker's Moll and Reese received honorable mention.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—J. E. M.—The date of the Cycle Show in Madison Square Garden is Jan. 9-16. It will not be a sanctioned show, being given without the approval of the Cycle Board of Trade. The sanctioned show will be held in Grand Central Palace Feb. 6-13.

—Jay Eaton, the professional who has been racing at the Coliseum in Nashville, has returned to his own. There is talk of a match between him and Goodman, the young local rider, and if it is arranged it may take place in Madison Square Garden during the coming six-day contest, which will begin Dec. 7.

—The anniversary of the Coleman Banquet, so-called, given in Atlanta on Nov. 30 last, to prominent cyclists from all sections of the country will be celebrated in this city by the party which made the trip from New-York and Philadelphia. R. Lindsay Coleman, President of the Cycle Board of Trade, will be the guest of honor.

—Fred Hildebrandt, Jr., of the New-York County Wheelmen, succeeded on Sunday in breaking the record between the Obelisk in Central Park and the Connecticut State line. The time of the former record was one hour and fifty-seven minutes, but Hildebrandt reduced it to one hour and thirty-six minutes. The course, which follows Seventh and Jerome Avenues, Fordham Road, and the Old Boston Road, is one of the hardest in this vicinity, owing to the poor and hilly condition of the roadway.

Death of an Old Actor.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Jerome B. Uhl, the oldest actor in the city, died Sunday at his home, 12 North Curtis Street. The funeral will be held to-morrow and the burial will be at Rose Hill. Twenty years ago Uhl retired from the stage, after a long career, in which he appeared with such stars as Booth and Forrest. He was the first actor to come to Chicago, and was long a member of McVicker's Company.

He leaves property on the west side. He had no children, and his wife died ten years ago.

Rapid Transit for Patchogue.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 18.—Application for a franchise to build a trolley road on North and Ocean Avenues was made by the Cross Island Trolley Railroad Company at last night's meeting of the Village Trustees. There were many objectors to the scheme, although public sentiment demands rapid transit. The Trustees made no decision.

MISS GRIFFIN CALM AGAIN.

She Writes a Conciliatory Letter to Superintendent Jasper.

The trouble between Miss Felicia A. Griffin, Principal of Grammar School No. 47, in East Twelfth Street, and City Superintendent Jasper, growing out of what she declared on Tuesday was an attempt to coerce her into accepting a transfer to Grammar School No. 50, in East Twentieth Street, is at an end.

Miss Griffin said that when she refused to oblige the Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Godwin bullied her until she cried.

Mr. Godwin said yesterday that he explained to Miss Griffin that the transfer meant an increase of $100 a year in salary after Jan 1 next, but that she apparently could not understand what was said to her.

Yesterday Superintendent Jasper showed to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES a letter from her in which she calls him "Dear Mr. Jasper," and says that she knows he was acting for the best interests of all concerned. In exhibiting the letter Mr. Jasper said: "You see whatever feud there was is at an end, and we are all friends again. I think, perhaps, Miss Griffin was not well when she talked so much."

If the present plans of the High School Committee of the Board of Education are carried out, Miss Griffin will be transferred to some other school before long. The plans are to take the school in East Twelfth Street for one of the temporary High Schools.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

Three Women Leave Money to Various Institutions.

The will of Charlotte H. F. Skidmore, who died on Nov. 14 last at her home, 800 Madison Avenue, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Among her bequests made to charitable institutions were the following: Ten thousand dollars to the Hahnemann Hospital and $5,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital.

The will of Antoinette Mayer, who died on Sept. 19 at the Vendome Hotel, was filed with Surrogate Arnold yesterday. She left personal property to the value of $40,000. Among the bequests were $5,000 to the Montefiore Home and $5,000 to the Mount Sinai Hospital.

The will of Ellen O'Neill of this city, who died on Nov. 4 last, was filed yesterday. The value of the estate was unknown. The testatrix bequeathed $500 to the St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, $500 to St. Joseph's Seminary, at Valentine Hill; $500 to the Roman Catholic Asylum for the Blind, $800 to the Old Men's and Old Women's Home, under the care of the Little Sisters of the Poor; $500 to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for Destitute Children, $100 to Calvary Cemetery, and $80 to the Purgatorian Society of this city.

FERRYBOATS IN COLLISION.

Susquehanna Strikes the Bergen in Thickest Fog in Months.

The fog on the river last evening was thicker than it has been for several months. The ferryboats were obliged to proceed cautiously, and no attempt was made to observe schedule time. The Bergen of the Hoboken Ferry Line, which left Hoboken about 11:30 o'clock, was struck in midstream by the Susquehanna of the Erie Line.

The Susquehanna struck a glancing blow on the port side of the Bergen near the bow, and, although little damage was done to either boat, the force of the shock was sufficient to throw the passengers into a panic.

Among the passengers on the Bergen were the members of a colored theatrical troupe. The women members of the company were nearly overcome with fright. One of them fainted, and had not recovered when the Bergen reached her slip at the foot of Barclay Street. Two other women fainted, but recovered sufficiently to walk to a car when the boat landed.

Several windows were broken on the Bergen, but this was apparently the extent of the damage to either boat, and both continued to make their regular trips during the night.

WON'T KEEP A FIRE RULE.

Health Board Sues Twenty-seven Tenement Storekeepers.

A law passed in 1895 forbids the proprietors of business places in tenement houses from boiling fat or storing inflammable materials without a permit from the Fire Department, which permit may be granted only after certain fire doors and fire windows are used.

The Health Board caused an inspection to be made and found that hundreds of saloons, hay and feed stores, butcher shops, paint stores, drug stores, and bakeries had not complied with the law. They were all warned to do so. Some of them did and most of them did not. President Charles G. Wilson of the board said yesterday:

"The way to enforce a law such as this is to give a few object lessons."

Mr. Wilson directed Henry Steinert, counsel to the board, to begin proceedings in Civil District Courts against the proprietors of ten feed stores and seventeen butcher and sausage shops. The penalty is $10 fine for each day's offense. The twenty-seven suits are brought for $100 each.

Fair for Wayside Day Nursery.

A Christmas sale was held yesterday in the new ballroom of the Waldorf for the benefit of the Wayside Day Nursery. At 11 o'clock the fair opened, and at 6 o'clock it closed. Between $2,000 and $3,000 was realized. A number of booths well filled with articles suitable for Christmas presents were presided over by the executives of the nursery, who were Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Jr., President; Mrs. John Greenough, Vice President; Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Treasurer, and Miss Damon, Secretary. They were assisted by Mrs. George Place, Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Gordon Wendell, Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. George T. Crane, Miss Susan De Forest Day, Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Amory S. Hodges, Mrs. George W. Forsyth, Mrs. Dickey, Mrs. Augustus G. Paine, Jr., Mrs. Shepherd De Forest, Mrs. Holbrook H. Curtis, Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys, Mrs. John Ames Mitchell, Mrs. S. Howland Russell, Mrs. J. Galt Smith, and Mrs. Edward Bell.

Opening of New Y. M. C. A. Building.

The handsome new building in Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, which is to be occupied by the west side branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will be formally opened next Tuesday evening. Cleveland H. Dodge, President of the association, will preside, and brief addresses will be made by the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, the Rev. James M. King, the Rev. Henry Lubeck, the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, and the Rev. Henry Everton Cobb.

Merci Not Guilty of Murder.

Andre Merci, who was indicted for the killing of Albert Petersen, a longshoreman, in Hudson Street on July 4, was found not guilty by a jury in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Merci said that Petersen tried to grab a pocketbook from his wife, and that when he went to her assistance, he was knocked down, and that in self defense he had drawn a revolver and fired at Petersen.

Demand for Silver Bullion.

Zimmermann & Forshay, the bullion dealers, cite as proof of revival in business their sales of silver for manufacturing purposes. For some time before election the leading manufacturers used each about 500 ounces of silver a week. Now they are buying from 1,000 to 2,000 ounces daily for each establishment.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists, 25c. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CEYLON AND INDIA TEA.

THE MOST DELICIOUS. HEALTHFUL. ECONOMICAL.

We announce the opening on Monday, 23d inst., by the

Mazapura Tea Co.
OF A
TEA ROOM
at No. 124 West 23d St., near 6th Ave., where visitors will find every comfort as well as the opportunity of enjoying a cup of delightful

CEYLON-INDIA TEA.

India and Ceylon Tea.
VISIT THE
Taza Char Tea Castle
AT
EHRICH BROS., 6th Av. & 23d St.

Most Popular Brands on the Market.
Imported by Growers' Agents.
EAST INDIES TEA CO., 121 Front St., N. Y.
Taza Char, 35c.; do. superior, 50c.; Holyrood, 60c.; India's Rosy Bloom, $1.00; Ceylon's Flowery Product, $1.00 per pound.

BOURKE COCKRAN SPEAKS.

Talks of Patriotism Before the Catholic Club.

The members of the Catholic Club had their second monthly dinner last night at the clubhouse, in Fifty-ninth Street, and over 200 sat down to table. This was the occasion of the first visit of Bourke Cockran to the club since the organization went into its present quarters, and Mr. Cockran was the principal speaker to address his brother members. Chief Justice Joseph F. Daly presided. After a brief reference to the receptions given by the club to such distinguished visitors as Lord Russell and Cardinal Satolli, the Chairman introduced Mr. Cockran.

Mr. Bourke Cockran was warmly received. He said in part:

"There are good citizens in every temple, there are good citizens who never cross the doors of a church, but we Catholics possess the faith which is the light of Christian civilization.

"Toleration is the only sure oasis for American patriotism now. Catholics are active in politics, but that means that they are vigilant in the cause of liberty. The man who does not exercise his rights as a citizen in the way that he deems to be right is not a good American.

"No man can deny that the spectacle of 70,000,000 of people moving in peace and order to the settlement of a question which had divided them all into bitterly hostile camps without the shedding of blood or the destruction of property marks a long stride in the development of civilization and is the crowning triumph of human wisdom, human virtue, and human patriotism.

"There can be no permanent danger to a Republic whose people have been capable of so majestic an expression of the popular will in perfect peace and order."

Mr. Cockran's remarks were received with great applause. Other speakers followed, and the party broke up at a late hour.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE PLANS.

Foundations Will Be 82 and 95 Feet Below Mean High Tide.

The East River Bridge Commission met yesterday and considered the plans for the Brooklyn tower of the new bridge. The Executive Committee reported that it had examined Engineer L. L. Buck's plans for the foundations. The foundations for the north caisson will be laid ninety-five feet below mean high water, and for the south caisson eighty-two feet below the same level.

The committee recommended that a portion of Pier 58 on the East River be bought and also asked for authority to negotiate for the purchase of the property that must be secured for the anchorages on the New-York end of the bridge. The latter request was granted.

The advisability of purchasing the American Sugar Refining Company's Brooklyn refinery, which stands upon the proposed site for the Brooklyn terminus of the new bridge, was considered, but no conclusion was arrived at. J. A. Tilley was appointed an assistant engineer in place of H. G. Hooper, resigned.

THREATENED MR. COMSTOCK.

Magistrate Kudlich Took Exception to Things He Said.

Anthony Comstock caused the arrest of the business manager of an illustrated weekly on the charge of publishing immoral pictures some time ago. Magistrate Mott was at that time at the Centre Street Court, and issued the warrant. The hearing in the case was continued from time to time until Magistrate Kudlich relieved Magistrate Mott. At the hearing yesterday the defendant was discharged. One of the grounds for dismissal given by Magistrate Kudlich was that the Grand Jury was better able to say whether the pictures were immoral than he.

Mr. Comstock said: "I regret to see your Honor take it upon yourself to reverse the Court of Appeals." "If you make any more remarks of that character," said Magistrate Kudlich, "I will commit you for contempt of court." Mr. Comstock did not say anything more, but simply looked. He will bring the case before the Grand Jury.

Identified as Pietro Lasparo.

The man who jumped or fell in front of an elevated train in the Bowery Tuesday night was identified last evening as Pietro Lasparo, a Greek shoemaker, whose home is at 234 Elizabeth Street. His son, Joseph, says that his father believed he had a cancer in his stomach, and that he was unable to sleep.

DIVIDEND BY PACIFIC MAIL

DIRECTORS DECLARE A SEMI-ANNUAL OF 1 PER CENT.

The First in Nine Years—No Debts and a Surplus of $1,150,000—Purpose to Build a New Ship.

The Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company met yesterday in the Mills Building and declared a semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent. and authorized President Collis P. Huntington and Secretary William H. Lane to plan for the building of a twin-screw steamship for the China trade of the company.

This action of the Directors was foretold exclusively in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Nov. 14, when was published an interview with President Huntington, who spoke of the prosperity of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and not only of the dividend declared yesterday, but one which will be due June 1, 1897. Of this he said: "I am inclined to believe * * * that we will do even better by and by."

This information about one of the most important happenings in Wall Street for many years was, as is usual, promptly challenged and denied, and then ungraciously admitted to be exact, and the stock market's faith in the publication in THE TIMES was shown in the rise of Pacific Mail stock from 24¼, Friday's lowest quotation, to 28½, Monday's highest quotation. The stock closed last evening—before the actual declaration of the dividend—at 27¼ bid and 27⅝ asked, the expected dividend, of course, discounting the quotations.

Those at the Meeting.

The Directors' meeting was attended by President Huntington, Henry Hart, Isaac E. Gates, Senator Calvin S. Brice, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Joseph Richardson, and Russell Sage. Directors George J. Gould and R. P. Schwerin were absent. The business of the meeting was transacted in a quarter of an hour. When the Directors left the meeting room they were in high good humor.

"Well, it's just as I said," remarked President Huntington, "and will be, I hope, what I foreshadowed. We will pay a half-yearly dividend of 1 per cent. Dec.1, and all of us rejoice over the prosperity of the company. When the time comes round we expect to declare another dividend. Some people, however, declare a dividend ahead and get in a corner. I hardly ever get into a corner myself. It's best to be conservative and go slowly.

"As to the ship. Well, the subject has been left to me and our Secretary. We will report to the board. Of course, we will build. We want something up to date and a passenger carrier. We may report in two weeks or in a couple of months. We shall take the time necessary to do the best for all interests.

"The steamship we need is such that it cannot be bought just now because of the demand for bottoms. It must be a larger vessel than the Azteo and a first-class craft. It will be of about 8,000 tons and have twin screws.

A Surplus of $1,150,000.

"As to our prosperity our account of to-day shows about $1,150,000 surplus. We shall not touch this for the ship, which may cost $800,000. The ship will take a year to build, and it's reasonably certain we can pay for it out of our earnings. Out of our surplus we shall need $200,000 for our dividend of Dec. 1, and as much for June 1 next if the dividend is not more than 1 per cent.

"Our showing is, I consider, pretty good just now with our surplus, our dividend, and our ship project, the revival of business and trans-Pacific prospects."

Mr. Huntington will set about inviting bids and preparing contracts for the new steamship at once. The fleet of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is now eighteen vessels. The last ships constructed for the company were the Peru and the Colombia. They were built in 1891 and cost about $1,000,000 each. Tonnage of each is 3,016.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company was, three years ago, when Mr. Huntington became its President, in debt $1,275,000. Now it does not owe anything, and has accumulated the surplus. Its last previous dividend, the fiftieth, was paid in 1887. It was 1 per cent.

The books of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will close Nov. 23 and open Dec. 2.

THE ANCHORIA IN PORT.

Delayed Two Days and a Half by Her Broken Shaft.

The Anchor Line steamer Anchoria arrived at her dock, at West Twenty-fourth Street, about 8 o'clock last night, having been delayed two days by the breaking of her thrust shaft. The accident occurred last Sunday evening while Capt. Wilson and the passengers were at dinner.

The Anchoria was then 134 miles east of Sandy Hook. Soundings were taken, and the anchor was dropped in thirty-seven fathoms of water. The weather was fine during the time of detention, and the vessel rode smoothly. The shaft was twenty-six feet long, seventeen inches in circumference, and weighed seven tons. The break occurred a few feet behind the engine.

Luckily a duplicate length of shafting was on board, and Chief Engineer Anthony Thompson and as many men as could be worked advantageously set to work to replace the broken length. The time consumed from the time the engines stopped until they were started again was only fifty-nine hours twenty minutes.

There were 126 cabin and 52 steerage passengers on board, but they were in no way alarmed, as the weather continued fine and there was every indication that the delay would not be long. The vessel is pronounced in as good condition as ever, and no additional repairs will be required.

THEY EMBEZZLED $5,376.

Plasterers' Union Loses Through Two of Its Members.

The Plasterers' Labor Union, which meets every Tuesday evening at Brevoort Hall, in Fifty-fourth Street, is bewailing the sad fact that two of its most honored members have been recreant to their trust, and that the treasury of the union is depleted to the tune of nearly $6,000 by reason thereof. To be exact, the amount of the defalcation is, so far as the union has been able to figure out, just $5,376. The union accumulated a surplus, which it deposited in the Franklin Savings Bank. They received the usual quarterly interest.

The sum of $5,376 was transferred from the Franklin Savings Bank and allowed to be placed in the Union Dime Savings Bank, subject to the check or draft of the trustees, Michael Kiernan and Timothy Sullivan. These two on or about Nov. 10 simply availed themselves of their privilege and drew out the money and forthwith skipped to parts unknown. Detectives are looking for them.

His Ankle Broken by a Cable Car.

Edward Bussell, fifty-two years old, a lumber merchant at 11 Doyers Street, and who lives at Red Bank, N. J., while crossing Broadway, near Bowling Green, at 6 o'clock last night, was run over by a Broadway cable car. An ankle was badly fractured, the right hand cut, and there was a contusion of the lip. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

May Discipline District Captains.

The Republican County Committee will meet to-night at headquarters, in East Thirty-eighth Street, and act on a report of the Committee on Organization. This report will probably recommend that some of the election district captains be "disciplined" for their behavior on election day. Charges have been made that some of them were not loyal to party candidates.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,
Hunyadi János
CURES CONSTIPATION.

"THE NEXT STOP IS AT WANAMAKER'S!"

Thank you, Mr. Broadway Car Conductor, for your polite speech all day long as you approached the centre door.

You have spoken our thoughts as well as we could do it ourselves

Even if you do empty your cars coming and going at our front door, you take people away again a great deal happier for the hour spent with the new things in the old store come to life again.

But it is not only the middle-of-the-road man who is saying "the next stop is at Wanamaker's." Evidently there are a great many others saying it to those who come by carriages to the Tenth Street doors, and by the Third Avenue Elevated into the Fourth Avenue doors from Brooklyn, and from out of town via Grand Central Station, and by the cross-town cars from the ferries.

How convenient it is after all!

How roomy for carriages on the three wide streets!

Silks and Satins and Shoes and goods of every kind, good kind, are here in proper order, but the goods must speak for themselves, unless you choose to start us talking about them.

We did print on Saturday the size in dollars of our two retail stocks in order to show the fullness of our preparation to serve our customers, but, true as the sun is, had we seen it again before going to press, we would have crossed it out and waited for you to find out our readiness by experience.

This is not goods week, but guest week, finding out week.

There must be room in great growing New-York for a new store as good as this one once was we will try to make it better.

JOHN WANAMAKER
FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SALE OF DIRECTOR'S COLTS.

Very Fair Prices for the Stock from the Cloverdell Farm.

The sale of trotting horses at Madison Square Garden yesterday was devoted to a disposal of the stock of the Cloverdell Farm of A. H. Moore of Colmar, Penn. In all, seventy-six head were disposed of for a total of $26,425, an average of a bit over $360. The stock was from some of the best strains in the country, and mostly the get of Director. The best prices paid were these:

Bay filly, two years, by Director-Sally Southworth; D. C. Moran, New-York City	$735
Black filly, yearling, by Director-Nancy Lee, (half sister to Nancy Hanks;) A. J. Welch	1,050
Black filly, two years, by Director-Vinette; J. H. Shults	300
Black colt, yearling, by Director-Mambrino Maid; J. McNally, Stamford, Conn.	325
Bay colt, two years, by Director-Fanny H.; W. H. Clark	400
Bay colt, two years, by Director-Casta Diva; W. J. Schlichter	400
Black filly, yearling, by Director-Echora; Hillside Farm, Reading, Penn.	310
Brown filly, two years, by Stranger-Lotto (half sister to Pixley, 2:08¾;) A. J. Welch	285
Bay filly, three years, by Stamboul-Nancy Lee, (half sister to Nancy Hanks;) J. H. Shults	500
Black filly, yearling, by Director-Argo, (half sister to Craftie, 2:00½;) J. H. Shults	355
Black colt, yearling, by Director-Alene; John S. Bratton, Chicago	625
Black colt, two years, by Director-Winnifred; George Starr, Terre Haute, Ind..	4,500
Bay filly, two years, by Early Bird-Blue Bells; J. Duncan, New-York City	410
Bay colt, two years, by Director-Emulation; C. R. Rosenberger	1,000
Black colt, two years, by Director-Mary Marshall; L. M. Newgass	350
Bay colt, two years, by Director-Mambrino Maid; C. L. Wright, New-York	410
Albert H., b. h., 8 years, by Red Wilkes-Alcemais; W. B. McDonald	560
Brown colt, 2 years, by Director-Sapphire; W. H. Clark, Meriden, Conn.	425
Andrew M., 4 years, by Allerton-Mary Marshall; Arthur Short	425
Brown colt, 2 years, by Director-Gros Grain; A. T. Pilsen, Pittsburg	310
Bay filly, 2 years, by Sidney Boy-Mabel Medium; B. J. McGrann, Lancaster, Penn.	320
Bay filly, 2 years, by Director-Addie G.; W. J. Schlichter, Lancaster, Penn.	300
Black filly, yearling, by Director-Minnie Wasta; R. A. Montgomery	310
Black filly, 3 years, by Director-Lizzie R.; W. Peck, Sheffield, Mass.	300
Brown colt, yearling, by Director-Cigarette; C. R. Rosenberg	400
Black colt, 2 years, by Director-Nancy Lee, (half-brother to Nancy Hanks;) E. A. McFarlane, Philadelphia	800
Brown filly, 2 years, by Hambletonian Wilkes-Dolly Smith, (sister to Phoebe Wilkes, 2:08¾;) J. H. Shults, Brooklyn	700
Brown filly, 2 years, by Director-Firenzi; Arthur Short, New-York	475
Bay colt, 2 years, by Director-Letta Medium; L. M. Newgass, Chicago	300
Bay colt, yearling, by Director-Sweetness; C. K. Rosenberger, Elmar, Penn.	525
Brown filly, 3 years, by Constantine-Addie G.; E. A. McFarlane	450
Brown colt, yearling, by Director-Waiting Maid; Arthur Short	375
Black colt, 2 years, by Director-Ada S.; W. J. Schlichter	320
Brown filly, 2 years, by Director-Sweetness; Arthur Short	300

The sale will be continued to-day, John R. Gentry, holder of the world's pacing record, 2:00½, being offered at 8:30 this evening.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6:52|Sun sets...4:40|Moon sets...6:14 A. M.

HIGH WATER NOV. 19.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate
6:28 A. M.	7:05 A. M.	8:54 A. M.
6:53 P. M.	7:21 P. M.	9:10 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 19.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Bohemia	Hamburg	Nov. 4
British King	Antwerp	Nov. 7
Glenturret	Gibraltar	Oct. 31
Germanic	Liverpool	Nov. 10
Illiria	Gibraltar	Nov. 1
Italia	Gibraltar	Nov. 5
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Nov. 10
Mendota	Hamburg	Oct. 31
Pawnee	Gibraltar	Nov. 5
Tergestre	Gibraltar	Oct. 31
Werkendam	Rotterdam	Nov. 6

FRIDAY, NOV. 20.

City of Augusta	Savannah	Nov. 17
Mohican	Leith	Nov. 6
Normannia	Hamburg	Nov. 7
St. Louis	Southampton	Nov. 14

SATURDAY, NOV. 21.

Advance	Colon	Nov. 14
Alamo	Galveston	Nov. 14
Delcomyn	St. Lucia	Nov. 14
Etruria	Liverpool	Nov. 14
St. Irene	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Seminole	Jacksonville	Nov. 13
Vasco	Hull	Nov. 7

SUNDAY, NOV. 22.

La Gascogne	Havre	Nov. 14
Massachusetts	London	Nov. 11
Megantic	London	Nov. 8

MONDAY, NOV. 23.

Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 12
Chateau Lafitte	Bordeaux	Nov. 11
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Galileo	St. Lucia	Nov. 16
Obdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 11

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
El Paso	Nov. 19	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month..... $1.00
Three Months..... $2.50
One Year..... $10.00
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... 1.50

Amusements This Evening.

AMERICAN—The Broken Melody—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Piano Recital—2:30.
CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL—Concert—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Bean Stalk—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—The Mummy—8:30.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Shaft No. 2—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Famous Woman—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Sign of the Cross—8:10.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée—2.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Piano Recital—8:30.
MURRAY HILL—A Good Thing—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15.
PALMER'S—Roaring Dick & Co.—8:15.
STANDARD—Boston Howard Athenaeum Company—2:15 and 8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1896.

POLITICS AND THE CHARTER.

Notwithstanding all the reports that are circulated about the interest of politicians in the work of the commission which is framing a charter for the Greater New-York and about their designs upon it when the report of the commission reaches the Legislature, we see no reason for apprehending that any great harm is likely to come from that source. We have no doubt that the committee which has been at work on a draft of the charter for the last two months and which is said to have its task nearly completed is striving to frame the best possible system of government for the enlarged municipality—one under which its interests can be best administered if they are intrusted to competent and honest men. We feel sure that the commission, when it has this draft under consideration for revision and adoption, will aim at the same result, and if a charter is submitted to the Legislature which is calculated to secure that result, we see no reason for fearing that it will be so modified as to defeat the object.

There is no doubt that political organizations will seek to control the government of the Greater New-York, whatever the character of its charter may be, but if it is framed in accordance with the requirements of the State Constitution, as construed by the Court of Appeals, no party can secure an advantage by a sacrifice of sound principles in constituting the form of municipal government and the methods of its administration. If a party organization is to gain control, the men whom it puts in office should have the same power and responsibility which it would be desirable to place in the hands of men chosen by the citizens without the nomination or direct support of a party organization.

Any party seeking to control the City Government will profess the desire to make it efficient, honest, and economical, and should be willing to take the full responsibility of success or failure. It should have the means of making good its professed desire in the forms and methods of administration provided for in the charter, so that it could be held responsible for the results. Whatever means are necessary in the constitution of a legislative body and of administrative departments, and in the manner of choosing the agencies of local government, in order to secure good results in the hands of non-partisan citizens, would be necessary to secure similar results through party control, and party men will not admit that they aim at different results. Whether we are to have Republican government or Democratic government or non-partisan government in the Greater New-York of the future, we shall need the same kind of a charter, just as we need the same State or National Constitution regardless of the party affiliation of the men who are put in office under them. The municipal charter should be, like a Constitution, framed with reference to securing the practical results of government and without any reference to political divisions among the people.

The question of party or non-partisan government for the city is one that cannot properly enter into the framing of the charter, but must depend upon popular action after the charter has been adopted. Given a charter with a proper lodgment and distribution of powers for effecting good government, and it will be for the people to decide in the exercise of their suffrages whether they will intrust its administration to men nominated by this party or that or to men selected independent of party. Whatever the charter, the determination of that question will inevitably be by public opinion and popular action, and therefore all may be expected to work for the best form of local government, leaving the matter of its control to the choice of the people concerned.

INVESTIGATE THOROUGHLY.

The Hon. H. E. ABELL of Kings County, a member of the Assembly, intends to have the working of the civil service law "investigated." We hope that he will carry out his intention and that he will make the investigation searching. The reported reasons for this move on his part are not definite or satisfactory, but the friends of the reform do not care for that. All they wish is light, and plenty of it.

It seems that the politicians do not like the way the law is administered. They say that the examinations are too "harsh." Too harsh for what? For the good of the service, or for the comfort of incompetent applicants? If the former, it is easy to prove the mistake and remedy it. If the latter, the harshness is a good thing.

Apparently the politicians do not yet understand how complete and radical is the operation of the provisions of the new Constitution as to the civil service. There had grown up under the old Constitution a theory that office and employment in the public service could be given as rewards or incentives for partisan service. The theory was without basis in reason or morals and the practice was distinctly opposed to public policy, was injurious to the service, and corrupting to our politics. But it was not specifically forbidden by the old Constitution. By the new Constitution it is forbidden. Offices are definitely made a public trust. They can be filled for fitness only to be ascertained by examinations which must be open to all and so far as practicable competitive.

If investigation is had, it must be directed to the application of this principle. If it shows that the principle is not fairly and completely applied, the Legislature can and must see that the needed changes are made. But that is all it can concern itself with. If that be the object of Mr. ABELL, we wish him every success in pursuing it, and can promise him the hearty support of all the friends of the reform. If that be not his object, he would do well to give up his scheme promptly and devote his energies to legitimate work.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

When Mayor STRONG had the untrammeled power of removal at the beginning of his term of office he did not realize the importance of reconstituting the Board of Education, and even when he made his appointments to that board a year ago he was not fully impressed with the need of thoroughgoing reform in the administration of our school system. Had he used the opportunity which the law put in his hands, he could have done much to advance the cause of school reform which still remains to be accomplished.

The chief obstacle to securing the legislation necessary to get rid of the old Boards of Ward Trustees and to concentrate responsibility in a Board of Superintendents came from the Tammany Commissioners whom the Mayor had left in office. In fact, the influence of the Board of Education as a whole was exerted against the efforts to secure reform in the school system, and encouraged, if not inspired, by that influence, the City Superintendent and many of the teachers did their utmost to have the Trustees retained and to prevent the uprooting of old abuses. It was a bad thing for the general principle of local self-government that we had to obtain from the State Legislature measures for the reform of school administration against the active resistance of our own Board of Education, which ought to have been foremost in promoting such measures.

The next drawback which came from the Mayor's failure to give us a reform School Board when he had a chance appeared in the election of a City Superintendent of Schools under the new law last June. The board could not prevent the abolition of the Trustees and the appointment of a new set of Inspectors by the Mayor, but it could and did defeat the effort to have the old Superintendent replaced with a man of broader views, higher ideals, and better equipment for the office, who was not wedded to an antiquated system, but had shown himself favorable to reform methods instead of bitterly opposed to them.

In appointing seven members of the board for the new term which begins with Jan. 1, Mayor STRONG still seems to compromise with the opponents of progress by reappointing two of their number, but he puts the majority on the right side. The reappointment of Commissioner AGAR was a recognition of one of those who have worked for the elevation and improvement of the schools and who tried to secure the right kind of a Superintendent. The four new members—E. ELLERY ANDERSON, JAMES SPEYER, WILLIAM GREENOUGH, and JOHN E. EUSTIS—are men of the right stamp, who are interested in the cause of public education and well qualified to advance it. They have been active in the cause of school reform, and two of them had experience as Trustees under the old system which they helped to abolish.

At the beginning of next year the Board of Education will be controlled by the progressive element. It cannot remove the Superintendent, whose term was made six years by the new law, but it will have the framing of the regulations under which he acts and will be able to guide and to restrain him by its superior authority, though it cannot change his capacity or his character, and there is no device whereby the results of having the right man in charge of important matters of administration can be secured without the positive service of such a man. But everything affecting the department of education will be subject to the possible changes of a new government for the Greater New-York.

A BILL FOR TRUSTS.

The Dingley bill is in no sense a radical tariff measure, and there is no reason why any member of the present Congress should fail to vote for it. That bill ought to be made a law before the holiday recess of Congress.—[Cleveland, Ohio, Leader, Nov. 13.]

Something must be done to curtail the power of the Trusts which destroy competition and squeeze the people.—[Cleveland, Ohio, Leader, Nov. 17.]

We quoted, on the 14th inst., some remarks in which The Cleveland Leader attacked the Trust combinations with much vigor. The Leader urged Congress to proceed against such combinations and pointed out that the popular demand for action or legislation which would restrain or dissolve them could not safely be ignored. The same paper commented with satisfaction upon the recent decision of Judge BAKER against the Nail Trust, saying: "Every Trust which interferes with commerce or the rights of the people should be smashed."

We reminded our contemporary in Cleveland that the pending Dingley Tariff bill would increase the power of all tariff-protected combinations (the Nail Trust being one of these) to exact high prices from the people, and expressed a feeling of confidence that The Leader would not say that this Trust's duty should be increased by 15 per cent. Our confidence appears to have been misplaced, for The Leader, as we show in the remarks quoted above, calls for the enactment of this bill without delay. It still holds the opinion, however, that "something must be done to curtail the power of the Trusts which destroy competition and squeeze the people."

We do not see how their power can be curtailed by increasing it. Every combination which is squeezing the people now by means of a tariff duty which enables it to fix and exact a high price without fear of that foreign competition which, Senator SHERMAN says, should be "invited by a reduction of duties" for the restraint of such organizations—every one of these, and there are scores of them, could make and exact a higher price if its duty should be increased by 15 per cent. We are not questioning the sincerity of The Leader, but we suggest in a friendly spirit that it should inquire as to the probable effect of the enactment of this Dingley bill upon the combinations which it desires to suppress.

CONSPIRING AGAINST THEMSELVES.

At the recent election in Colorado a proposition that the Constitution of the State should be amended so as to provide for the creation of a bonded indebtedness of $1,200,000, in order that certain outstanding warrants might be paid or funded, was overwhelmingly defeated. The rejection of this proposition was virtually a declaration in favor of the repudiation of honest debts, owed in part to people of the East who have loaned money to the State of Colorado.

The Constitution of the State forbids any Legislature to make appropriations in excess of the estimated revenues for the two years of its term. Up to 1890 nearly every Legislature had gone beyond the limit, not intentionally, we presume, but owing in some measure to miscalculations about revenue which could not become available until some time after the appropriations were fixed. The appropriations had the approval of the Executive, and the State Auditors issued warrants to cover the amounts named. So it came about that in 1889 there were outstanding what are called "excess warrants" for $920,000. In that year the Supreme Court of the State decided that these warrants were illegal.

They had become the property of innocent purchasers. Individual investors and corporations in the East had bought nearly $500,000 worth of them; that is to say, they had loaned this sum to the State upon the security of these warrants. It is said that about $150,000 was thus invested by savings banks in this part of the country, and $444,000 of Colorado's school fund is invested in the same way. The entire debt represented by the warrants is now, with accrued interest, nearly $1,200,000. The State has received the money and has used it.

In the latter part of the campaign the prominent newspapers of Colorado opposed the proposition for a Constitutional amendment. The correspondent of The United States Investor in Denver points out that a leading newspaper in that city suggested that while provision for the payment of the warrants in which the State's school fund was invested ought to be made, the investors outside of the State who had bought the warrants could not enforce payment by legal proceedings, the inference being that the State might safely discriminate in favor of creditors at home and against those residing beyond its boundaries. "Those who were influential in defeating the proposition," says The Investor, "were very zealous in preventing the election of a Populist State Administration because such an administration would 'scare investors away from the State.'" But they could not see that this rejection at the polls of a proposition providing for the payment of the State's debts would also repel investors. A prominent newspaper in Kansas is moved by Eastern comments upon the recent surrender of all branches of the Government in that State to Populism and Bryanism to say that a "conspiracy has been formed by Eastern newspapers to destroy Kansas, to crush her to the earth, and trample one of the bravest, most highly educated, and cultured of Christian peoples in the dust." But the only conspirators against the welfare of either Kansas or Colorado are the citizens of those States themselves who voted on the majority side at the recent election.

AFTER THE VICTORY.

When Gov. GRIGGS of New-Jersey spoke of the banquet of the Chamber of Commerce as a "Thanksgiving Day" occasion, he was nearer the truth than perhaps he meant to be. The utterances on Tuesday evening expressed not only the profound gratitude for blessings accorded, but the searching of the conscience that marks Thanksgiving in the communities of New-England with whom it had its beginning. Gov. GRIGGS himself, one of the brightest of the chief speakers, showed this spirit. "The man who works for his wages day by day is our equal in right and our equal at the ballot box," he remarked. "Very often he has—generally he has—as high instincts, as loyal and true a heart as his employer. [Applause.] There is no reason why his employer or the candidate for office or anybody else should make friends with him only about election time. Be his friend all the year round."

In the same vein, and with even a broader view, Postmaster General WILSON said:

"If for effective service the great agencies of modern transportation and production must have something of a semi-military organization, where the private soldier is far removed from the Commander in Chief, it must be remembered that in all history these armies have been the most trustworthy where the men in the ranks were stimulated to loyalty and zeal by the knowledge that these qualities, and these alone, could and surely would open the way for advancement.

"If we are to escape in the future the cries we have heard in this campaign of the power of plutocracy, of the classes and the masses, of the antagonism between capital and labor, and of the gulf between the rich and the poor, all wrongs or abuses that can breed and foster such ideas must be patiently and honestly obliterated. Then the appeal of the agitator, the Socialist, and the demagogue will be an empty cry, and there will not be in this Republic an army of discontented that may be rallied under any banner that seeks to assail the safeguards of private prosperity, the good order of society, or the fabric of the National and individual credit."

Mr. CLEVELAND in his letter made an equally direct appeal to the sense of duty of the members of the Chamber:

"When our business men are habitually alert and watchful, and when they are, moreover, fully aroused to the importance of such legislative action concerning our finances as business methods approve and the welfare of the entire country requires, much good may be confidently anticipated, not only in the accomplishment of practical results, but in the removal of hurtful prejudices, through an assurance to the people that business and patriotism are becoming more and more united."

The subject which is thus shown to be uppermost in the minds of the leaders of public opinion, addressing the representatives of the business world, requires careful discussion, and will receive it.

REINFORCING THE SCHOOLS.

The plan recently set on foot in some of the public schools of Brooklyn for regular and systematic conferences between the teachers and the parents of their pupils is excellent in purpose, and the first of the series of such conferences is reported to have proved interesting and promising. If carried on intelligently and carefully they ought to be of the greatest value to all concerned.

The defect, to call it by no stronger name, of any extended public instruction is its tendency to mechanical rigidity. Classification and system are absolutely necessary to the management of large numbers of children, and the larger the number the greater is the danger that monotonous and deadening routine will gradually prevail. The teachers and the taught alike will find their energies seeking the line of least resistance, and the operation of machine-like organization will be the easiest for all. In most of our schools the classes are far too large, the teachers are overtaxed, there is little chance for the play of individual talent or the right employment of special aptitude and experience. Against the tendency thus developed, frank and friendly conference by the teachers with the parents is a natural safeguard and may become a valuable one.

On the other hand, the public school at its best cannot do the work for children that ought to be done in the family, and cannot do its own work well without intelligent co-operation in the family. Too often parents get to thinking that they have done their full duty in the matter of education when their children are sent to school punctually and regularly. This view may be a careless one, but it is a very mischievous one, and the teachers can readily persuade the parents how costly and wrong it is. If the two classes can be brought to act together, each helping the other, the children will have a great and permanent advantage and may easily themselves be interested in the common work. Prof. GUNNISON'S experiment will be watched with the greatest interest by all true friends of the public school.

In discussing the Dingley bill Judge LAWRENCE is reported as saying that "he would rather wait till MCKINLEY comes in and calls a special wool growers' session of Congress." Would not a special wool wearers' session of Congress be more to the purpose?

Soon after the destruction of the American schools in Harput, a year ago, the Gregorian Armenian community put at the service of Anatolia College their own building, used as a girls' school. Three dwelling houses were rented, and after some delay the schools reopened. About two months ago the Governor General of the province sent word that these schools had been opened without authorization. The circumstances were explained to him, and at his request the statement was made in writing. A few weeks passed, and the Governor called up one of the teachers and spoke very harshly to him, saying that the statement was of no use, that new permission must be asked and secured or the buildings would be closed. The matter has been referred to Minister TERRELL at Constantinople and the English Consul at Harput. The American Consul for that post has not yet been appointed, nor has Mr. BERGHOLZ at Erzrum received his exequatur. It appears also that the local Government has received instructions to hamper the missionaries in every way possible. Meanwhile, so far as appears, Minister TERRELL is busy about his new treaty, which is to settle all these questions.

A strong movement appears to be developing in Alabama, where the Legislature is now in session, in favor of providing for a convention to revise the Constitution of the State, with special reference to putting a stop to election frauds. The existence of such frauds is not denied. In fact, it is virtually justified on the ground that it is not safe for the interests of the State to permit a perfectly free exercise of the suffrage under present conditions on account of the ignorance of a large proportion of the voters, especially those of the colored race. Accordingly measures in behalf of honest elections take the form of an educational qualification for the suffrage and provision for improving the system of public education so as to reduce illiteracy among the people. Illiteracy is an evil in itself, and there is no better investment for any State than the support of a school system which would enable every person of the voting age to exercise the right of suffrage under a qualification that requires him to be able to read. Such an educational qualification is justified where adequate means of education is provided, and by that means alone can universal suffrage be made safe anywhere.

Gen. VON GOSSLER, the German War Minister, seems to have made a pretty bad fist of it in his maiden speech to the Reichstag. Several times he lost his wits and the thread of his discourse, and derisive laughter, jeers, and hisses added to his confusion. But then, as a great warrior, the General has doubtless taken for his motto "Acta non verba."

The controversy in Connecticut between steam railroad companies and the companies which are interested in projected trolley lines that would practically parallel existing steam roads promises to consume considerable time in the next session of the State Legislature. Within the last few days it has become known that several companies will ask for charters permitting them to construct suburban and interurban trolley lines paralleling old steam roads. A curious discrimination appears to have been made in the recent decision which prevents the completion of the trolley road, now almost finished, between Hartford and New-Britain, for there are in operation within twenty miles of this line several trolley lines closely paralleling steam-power roads. The argument which was effective against the line through the suburban rural district from Hartford to New-Britain is equally applicable in the cases of these other trolley lines. The construction of trolley parallels does not appear to be restricted in several Western States where there has been a marked development of trolley systems. In Northern Ohio, for example, several steam roads are paralleled for even twenty or thirty miles by electric lines.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A Toronto paper complains that, while theft from individuals is severely punished in the Province of Ontario, dishonest city and town officials almost always escape with absurdly light sentences. Edmund Harvey, who, as Treasurer of Toronto, stole money for years and amounting to many thousand dollars, has been condemned to three months in jail, and that, too, though he displayed insolent bravado all through his trial, while a fellow who took $200 worth of tools from a blacksmith's shop has been sent to prison for three years.

—More defective ballots were cast in Rhode Island this year than at any previous election. Out of 58,832 Presidential votes, 5,047 were so marked, either through ignorance or carelessness, that they could not be credited to any candidate. This is a disgraceful showing, for the Rhode Island system is as simple as need be, and no citizen with intelligence enough to understand a few very plain directions had any excuse for making a blunder. It is a strange and inexplicable fact that in a large majority of cases, the mistake that made the ballots void consisted in marking a cross in both the Bryan and the Palmer column. What on earth these men thought they were doing cannot be imagined.

—In the possession of the Red Jacket Club of Canandaigua is a medal which, the members of the club believe, was given to the famous Seneca chief by George Washington. Other folks have frequently questioned the authenticity of this relic, much to the indignation of the Canandaiguans, who assert that its claims to respect are beyond a doubt. Medals almost exact duplicates of Red Jackets, they admit, were presented to other Indians of note about the time when Red Jacket received his, but this one is distinguished from all the rest because, on its reverse there are fourteen stars instead of fifteen, and it remained in the hands of a single family from the time of the chief's death until it became the property of its present owners.

—A resident of Millnockett, Me., has written to the Sheriff of his county, Cumberland, a letter which begins with this truly pathetic appeal: "Can you give me any information of five or six men that came up here hunting, and shot two nice, tame deer that I have had in my barnyard for more than five years?" The "hunters" not only shot these deer, but carried off the carcasses, so it may have been simply a case of plain larceny, uncomplicated by any ideas of sport, but the writer of the letter wants satisfaction and offers to pay any charges if the Sheriff will only capture the slaughterers of his pets. It will be remembered that a few days ago an aristocratic Bostonian named MARQUAND was so badly "wanted" in Maine for violating the game laws that the Governor of Massachusetts had granted a request for his extradition. That, though, was a case of moose, an animal rarely kept in barnyards.

—The Niagara Falls Gazette is urging the formation of a society composed of persons interested in the history of Niagara County and willing to devote time and money to the task of putting in permanent and accessible shape the records and memories of a region where many and important events have taken place. The Lockport Journal, in seconding The Gazette's proposition, says: "It is doubtful if there is a county in the State whose history—and especially whose early history—is as rich in events that the world will not willingly let die, as Niagara. Placed on the frontier, she early bore not only an honorable but an exceedingly important part in the formative history of those days. Nearly all the early settlers have passed away. Soon their immediate descendants also will have gone. Now is certainly an opportune time not only to organize a Niagara Historical Association, but to discover a local historian as well."

PERSONAL.

—Dr. CYRUS HAMLIN, ex-President of Robert College, when questioned by a Boston reporter about the statements in Mr. F. HOPKINSON SMITH'S latest contribution to the Armenian controversy, did not hesitate to declare that many of the inaccuracies in Mr. SMITH'S letter deserved a very much stronger as well as shorter name.

—Mrs. MYRTIE JEROME, offended because her use of gas was characterized as wickedly extravagant by the woman with whom she boarded, proved the sincerity of her resentment by committing suicide, and the ingenuity of her mind by using the gas more extravagantly than ever before to accomplish the dreadful deed. It is hardly necessary to state that this curious happening took place in Boston. There only are people so sensitive to criticism, and there only would revenge have taken a form so strictly logical.

—Spaniards talk about war with the United States, the Liberians fire cannon balls at British steamships, and Mr. ABRAHAM GRUBER attacks Dr. PARKHURST, Mr. ROOSEVELT, and Col. WARING! Evidently broad farce is getting to be as common off the stage as on it. The Spaniards, the Liberians, and Mr. GRUBER should not forget, however, that, to be really funny, obliviousness to the laws of proportion must be conscious and intentional. A farce whose author thinks his work is melodrama sometimes excites laughter, but it is always directed at the author himself and is apt to be disrespectful.

—Gov. HOLCOMB of Nebraska re-echoes the assurances given by the Governor-elect of Washington that the victorious silverites will not ruin the business and credit of the State by the passage of laws by which the value of property would be endangered and the rights of people holding mortgages infringed or violated. It is a notable fact, however, that wherever the Popocrats won local victories there apprehension is keen among the representatives of industry and thrift, and that the necessity for calming that apprehension as soon as possible is obvious even to the silver men themselves.

—A similar fate probably never befell people more dissimilar than are the twelve men whom the Jimmie O'Brienites have grouped and denounced as having "forfeited all claim to be hereafter recognized as Democrats." When the future historian tries to explain the happenings of these times he will be sorely puzzled to tell what system of classification was used to bring under a common ban DAVID B. HILL, WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN, ROSWELL P. FLOWER, WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, PERRY BELMONT, THOMAS F. GILROY, HUGH J. GRANT, JACOB A. CANTOR, JOHN R. FELLOWS, W. BOURKE COCKRAN, FREDERIC R. COUDERT, and WILLIAM R. GRACE. He will probably decide that the east side statesmen chose objects for their wrath by running a knife at random between the pages of a Directory and writing down the names at which the blade pointed. That is an ancient and rather respectable form of divination and has been trusted by men wiser even than JIMMIE and his followers.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Not Conceivable.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) News.

A man without sympathy for his kind may be tolerated, but a woman without human sympathy is a monstrosity. There never was one? Perhaps not.

Severe on the Legislature.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal.

Now that the Torrens law has been declared unconstitutional in Illinois, people will be surprised that the last Wisconsin Legislature did not pass one like it when it had a chance.

Anarchist.

From The Tacoma (Washington) News.

One of the foolish as well as wicked things the goldites have done is this: They have robbed the word Anarchist of its true meaning, making it a synonym for patriotism in this country.

Wrong Like Their Husbands.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In the three States where women voted they do not seem to have had any distinctive part in the result. Their husbands were all wrong in Colorado and Utah, and they stood by them with a full measure of connubial devotion.

The White-Winged Eagle's Claws.

From The Brookhaven (Miss.) Citizen.

The golden calf is yet free from the claws of the white-winged eagle of the West, and from the laborers that have been put to work at this early date no one can doubt that the gold standard is a necessity to American industries.

McKinley and the Tariff.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

Senator Sawyer says the Republican Party should go slow about the tariff. Mr. Hanna says Mr. McKinley "will endeavor to see collected a great National party." Perhaps the people who have delighted to call Mr. McKinley a "rabid" protectionist will by and by leave this adjective out.

'Twas All Owing to the Negro Vote.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Post.

They claim a popular majority of a million, more or less, for McKinley. Suppose we admit it. The negro vote of the United States, polled at the late election in such numbers as never before, amounted to fully one million. It was practically unanimous for the goldites. This negro vote, therefore, gave McKinley his popular majority.

Bryan's Lack.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

A newspaper out in Washington says that no matter how one may differ from Mr. Bryan, "his courage is to be admired." When a bull charged a swift-running locomotive, with the usual result, the engineer sententiously remarked: "I admire his pluck, but condemn his judgment." It was judgment that Mr. Bryan lacked.

Pecans Pay.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

The pecan crop of Texas will bring $500,000 this year.

VERY WEARY OF BRYAN HUSKS

One of His Reluctant Supporters States His Present Platform.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

Mr. Bryan and others are telling us how to save the Democratic Party and down the Republicans in 1900. One man's opinion is as good as another's in this regard, and we are entitled to express ours, which is to this effect: The Democrats of this country will have to learn as truths these things before they can ever again hope to control the Government of this Republic:

That bimetallism, or the concurrent use of gold and silver coin at a parity, is a myth.

That there are never two monetary standards in use at the same time.

That there is no possibility of keeping two metals at a same valuation.

That no Government can keep any one metal at a valuation, much less two metals at the same valuation. All the nations on earth cannot do it.

That the stamp of the Government creates no value, but merely certifies to certain conditions.

That there is money of final payment, called primary money. It is one thing only. All other mediums of exchange are token money—not real money, but conveniences.

That that money is primary money which is held in highest value by custom of the merchants. All other mediums of exchange are measured by it. Laws cannot change this, although laws can force the acceptance of a depreciated and less valued medium, and thus rob the recipient of his due.

That gold is the world's improved machinery of exchange. It has come to stay.

That legal-tender laws are obsolete.

That greenbacks are promises to pay, and the sooner the promises are redeemed the better for the country.

That it is the duty of the Government of the United States to retire from the banking business.

That there is no natural antagonism between labor and capital.

That socialism is negation of progress, and that progress is the keynote of the Republic.

That the Federal Government has the right to execute its own court processes.

That the credit of the United States must be sustained.

Prof. Parker at Bull Run.

The late Prof. Henry E. Parker of Dartmouth College was Chaplain of the Second New-Hampshire Volunteer Regiment in the war of the rebellion. An incident of his service is thus described by a correspondent of The Springfield (Mass.) Republican:

"In the midst of the wild rout and panic at the first battle of Bull Run I was stricken down with a grievous wound. While the tide of fugitives swept past and the victorious enemy bore down relentlessly upon us, a few comrades struggled to bear me away to some place of safety. With them was Chaplain Parker. He had been mounted all through the battle, and to reach me he had ridden into a perfect hailstorm of bullets. It seemed certain death to one so conspicuously exposed, but he came out unharmed, while those around him went down or fled in dismay. Among the innumerable acts of heroism which I witnessed during the war nothing so impressed me as the calm courage with which this was done."

The President Not Told.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. McKinley will have to learn from the newspapers that he has received a majority of the Electoral votes, and has been duly and formally elected President of the United States. When a nine-hundred-dollar Government clerkship is filled, the appointee receives a notice from the Civil Service Commission. A member-elect of Congress is given a certificate by the Secretary of the State in which he lives. A Postmaster, after being confirmed by the Senate, is given a commission. But the citizen who is elected to the highest office in the gift of the American people receives no notice, no certificate, no commission. When Mr. George F. Edmunds was in the Senate he had a good deal to do with the drafting of the elaborate law under which the Electoral votes are now canvassed. He was asked one day how a man elected to the Presidency was going to find it out. "By reading the newspapers," was the reply.

Looking for Prosperity, Not Work.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Now let 'em give us prosperity. Bring on your prosperity!"

"My friend, what are you complaining of?"

"I don't see any of your prosperity. Any of you gentlemen see it anywhere? Look at me! Am I the impersonation of prosperity?"

"I should say not."

"Well, then what's all this shouting about prosperity? If you got prosperity trot 'er out."

"My friend, I've got a job up at my house for you."

"A job?"

"Yes, work. Cleaning out—"

"Work? No, Sir. I decline your offer. I've got my mission to perform. As I was saying—if any gentleman sees any prosperity trotting around—"

Silkworm Culture Failed.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

When Gen. Oglethorpe embarked for the coast of Georgia, in 1732, the establishment of a silkworm industry in the future province was one of the cherished objects which he had in mind. Soon after landing on the bluffs of the Savannah River he applied himself to the task of planting mulberry trees for the cultivation of the silkworm. This contemplated industry proved a failure, and the dream of the benevolent founder was never realized. In the course of a few years the cotton plant came upon the scene and the ambitious experiment of Gen Oglethorpe was forgotten.

HOME-MADE SUNSHINE.

Mary D. Brine in Syracuse Standard.

What care I—as the days go by—
Whether gloomy or bright the sky?
What care I what the weather may be?
Cold or warm—'tis the same to me.
For my dear home skies—they are always blue;
And my dear home weather (the glad days thro')
Is "beautiful Summer" from morn till night,
And my feet walk ever in love's true light.

And why? Well, here is my baby sweet,
Following me round on his restless feet,
Smiling on me thro' his soft blue eyes,
And gladdening and brightening my indoor skies.
And baby's father, with fond, true heart
(To baby and me, home's better part)—
His face is sunshine, and we rejoice
In the music heard in his loving voice.

So why should we heed—as the days go by—
The gloom or the light of the weather and sky,
Of the outside world, when we're busy all day
Manufacturing sunshine which fades not away?
With smiles, with kisses, with peace, and with joy—
Father and mother, and baby boy—
We are living each day in the sunshine we make—
And God keep us and guide us for love's dear sake!

MRS. MERRITT A SUICIDE

SHE SWALLOWED POISON BECAUSE SHE WAS UNHAPPY.

The Coroner's Jury in London Says that She Killed Herself—Was Married Last July in This City.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Coroner's jury which held an inquest this afternoon over the body of Mrs. Alma Merritt, wife of George W. Merritt of New-York, who died at the Hotel Cecil Saturday night under peculiar circumstances, returned a verdict that the lady committed suicide while temporarily insane.

The inquest was conducted by Coroner Troutbeck, who opened the proceedings at 5 o'clock. Mr. Melhuish, a well-known London barrister, appeared in behalf of Mr. Merritt, who was greatly distressed as he was called to the witness stand. Mr. Merritt testified that he had no occupation. He resided in New-York, and was at present staying at the Hotel Cecil. He was married July 27, 1896. He returned to the hotel Saturday evening, after taking a walk, and found his wife greatly excited and extremely hysterical. One of the chambermaids of the hotel was in his wife's room. He told Mrs. Merritt to get herself ready to go to the theatre, and then went to his own room.

Shortly afterward his wife came into his room and took something from a bottle which he believed to be medicine which had been given her by a physician. She was then vomiting, and went into a rapid succession of convulsions. Doctors were quickly summoned. Mrs. Merritt was lying on a sofa, and when the doctors arrived she began to talk incoherently in German. Mrs. Merritt was a Roumanian by birth. She was normally of a very excitable disposition, but was not subject to convulsions. He had never known of her threatening to take her life, but she had a dread of her expected voyage to New-York, which she could not rid herself of. Mrs. Merritt had suffered for ten days with a violent headache.

Chambermaid Denton testified that Mrs. Merritt was very bright and cheerful early Saturday morning. About 6:30 o'clock that evening she gave the witness a note, which she (Denton) dispatched by a messenger. At 6:40 Mrs. Merritt called her. When she went into the room in answer to the summons Mrs. Merritt was holding in her hand a glass half filled with a yellow liquid. She said: "I drink this because I am unhappy." She then drank three-quarters of what was in the glass, when the witness knocked the glass from her hand, smashing it. Witness then got Mrs. Merritt on the sofa and brought a doctor. Mrs. Merritt had vomited before the doctor arrived.

Dr. Haslett, who attended Mrs. Merritt, was called to the stand, and said: "I found Mrs. Merritt in a most excited state. She said: 'I have taken poison and wish to die.' She said at first that she had taken chlorodyne liniment and then drank from a bottle containing cocaine. She refused to take an emetic, and clenched her teeth to prevent swallowing any of it. A stomach pump was used, but she was seized with fits, one immediately succeeding another, until she died. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that her organs were in a healthy condition, except that they were all congested from the effects of the poison she had taken. All of the symptoms pointed beyond doubt to cocaine poisoning. She had probably taken fifty grains of cocaine, of which it is a matter of record that twenty grains would prove fatal, and even two would have a serious effect.

The jury were only ten minutes considering the verdict.

THE CONVICTION OF DREYFUS.

The Chamber of Deputies Votes Confidence in the French Ministry.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day President Brisson gave the floor to Gen. Billot, Minister of War, when the proposed interpellation of M. Castelin, Republican Revisionist, in regard to the conviction of Capt. Dreyfus, the French military officer who was degraded and sentenced to life imprisonment for betraying military secrets to Germany, was called in its order.

Gen. Billot read a short statement declaring that the question was an extremely grave one, the interests of justice and the country being at stake. The court-martial which had tried and sentenced Capt. Dreyfus had been regularly constituted, and after an exhaustive examination of the case had been unanimous in pronouncing judgment against him. Later the Council of Revision had given complete consideration to the case and had unanimously rejected Dreyfus's appeal from the judgment of the court-martial, and nobody, Gen. Billot said, had a right to reopen the case. Every precaution had been taken to prevent the escape of Dreyfus from the Ile du Diablo, on the coast of French Guiana, where he is confined. He concluded by appealing to the patriotism of the Chamber not to debate the question. (Applause.)

M. Castelin persisted in the discussion of his motion, amid murmurs of dissent, and demanded the prosecution of the authors of the campaign in favor of Dreyfus's release, who, he said, had spread broadcast the most infamous stories of Dreyfus having been the victim of a plot.

Finally the Chamber almost unanimously voted confidence in the Government and conviction that the Government would search for the persons responsible for any revelations in regard to the condemnation of Dreyfus, if there should be any occasion to do so.

The Government only accepted the order of the day in consideration of the addition of the last words of the resolution. They had previously insisted upon the order of the day pure and simple, which the Chamber was not disposed to vote.

AUSTRIA IS SATISFIED.

The Explanations of Bismarck's Revelations Sufficient for It.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—The semi-official newspapers agree in expressing themselves as satisfied with the explanations of the Russo-German treaty of 1884 made by Prince Hohenlohe and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein in the German Reichstag Monday and believe that the declarations of the German Chancellor and Foreign Minister will strengthen the Dreibund.

The Neue Freie Presse says: "The statements made by Prince Hohenlohe and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein dispel all the distrust which was felt after the revelations made by Prince Bismarck."

The Wiener Tageblatt praises the directness and clearness of the declarations made by the German Ministers. "The revelations of Prince Bismarck," the paper adds, "instead of disturbing the relations between Germany and Austria, have been the means of eliciting reassurances of peace."

SPAIN'S NEW INTERNAL LOAN.

The Cabinet Thanks the Country for Its Patriotism.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—The Cabinet has accepted the bonds of 400,000,000 pesetas, representing the total amount of the new Spanish loan authorized by the Queen Regent, and the bonds already subscribed for—250,000,000 pesetas—will be allotted pro rata. The sum of 7,250,000 pesetas derived from the loan will be used for the purpose of repairing warships.

The Cabinet, at its meeting yesterday, passed a resolution of thanks to the country for the generous and patriotic manner in which the people subscribed to the new loan.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Quirk—Ferris.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 18.—At the Elms, the beautiful home of Robert M. Ferris, near this city, at 4 o'clock this afternoon Miss Caroline Murray Ferris and Thomas M. Quirk were united in marriage by the Rev. S. A. Welkart, rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed in the front parlor under a magnificent floral bell of chrysanthemums and smilax.

The ushers were Robert M. Ferris, Jr., of this city; Harold Murray of New-York, Francis K. Murray of New-Bedford, Mass., and Sylvester H. Taylor of New-York.

The bride entered, leaning on the arm of her brother, Robert M. Ferris. There were no bridesmaids. During the ceremony the orchestra played "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden." Mr. and Mrs. Quirk received the congratulations of their many friends in the beautifully decorated drawing room, after which a wedding breakfast was served.

The bride's gown was a magnificent creation of the Empire style, and was worn by her mother at her marriage. It was of white satin, trimmed with rich old point lace, with a veil of the same lace. She carried a large bouquet of Bride roses. The guests were nearly all from New-York City. Among them were Adjt. Gen. Ruggles, United States Army; Dr. and Mrs. Von Byerhout Thompson, and Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman.

Davis—Brown.

In the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church at Bayonne, yesterday, Miss Elizabeth Irene Brown and Charles Herbert Davis were married. Many well-known persons in society, a number of them from New-York, were present. The bride is the youngest daughter of Timothy Y. Brown, a well-known insurance man in this city. The bridegroom is a stock broker and is well known as a golf player. He is a member of the New-Jersey Athletic Club.

The Rev. Arnold Arrowsmith of Lenox, Mass., assisted by the Rev. Frederick M. Kirkus, his successor as rector of Trinity Church, officiated. White moire antique, with silk tulle embroidered with gold thread and pearls, was worn by the bride. Her maids of honor were Dorothy Davis and Katharine Seaman. The bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Bisphane Levey, Miss Elizabeth Langford, Miss Ada Louisa Brown, Miss Walton, Miss Adelaide Stillwell, and Miss Laura Shanan. The ushers were Henry M. Popha, Bayard T. Kissam, Samuel T. Brown, Charles J. Spencer, Benjamin F. Mills, and Dr. Ephraim D. Klots. Prof. Schoff's Russian Orchestra furnished music at the reception, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis will reside in New-York City this Winter.

Moore—Dryden.

Miss Louise Cole Dryden, daughter of J. Meredith Dryden of 120 West Seventh Street, Plainfield, N. J., and Francis Gregory Moore were married at 7:30 o'clock last night in Grace Episcopal Church, Plainfield, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York, assisted by Dean Rodman, rector of Grace Church.

The bride wore a gown of white satin with chiffon and pearl trimming. Her veil was of tulle, and she carried a large bunch of white chrysanthemums. She was given away by her father. The bridesmaids wore white flowered organdie over yellow satin, and carried bouquets of yellow chrysanthemums. They were Miss Nannie Buck and Miss Kensett of Baltimore, Miss Kensett of Virginia, Miss Edith Scrymser of Staten Island, and Misses Fannie and Amy B. Dryden, sisters of the bride. Mr. William W. Moore, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, and the ushers were Meredith Dryden, Mr. Winans, Edward Freeman, and Mortimer A. Ruger of New-York.

Haddon—Callender.

The marriage of Miss A. Lilian Callender, daughter of the late James Callender, and Mr. Howard Haddon, son of Crowell Haddon, former President of the Long Island Trust Company, was solemnized last night at the residence of Thomas C. Callender, 77 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

The maid of honor was Miss May Chittenden, and the bridesmaids were Miss Helen Sherman, Miss Elsie Mason, Miss Louise Denin of Boston, and Miss Charlotte Swan of Oyster Bay.

Mr. Clarence Fincke was best man. Messrs. Frederick Shearman, George White, Wendell Colton Harry Southard, Lyle, and Pell were ushers.

The bride wore a white satin gown and old point-lace and carried orchids.

The parlors were filled with guests, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low, Mr. and Mrs. John Notman, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van Nostrand, and Mr. and Mrs. Eben Knowlton.

Chickering—Van Winkle.

A pretty home wedding took place in Plainfield, N. J., at 7 o'clock last evening when Miss Virginia Van Winkle, daughter of Garrett Van Winkle of 822 Madison Avenue, was married to the Rev. Edward Otis Chickering of Raritan, Ill. The ceremony, which was that of the Lutheran Church, was performed by the Rev. Alonzo Peeke of East Millstone, N. J., assisted by the Rev. Cornelius Schenck of Plainfield.

The house was profusely decorated with pink and white roses and carnations massed against palms.

The bride wore a traveling gown of brown broadcloth trimmed with Alaska sable and lace, and carried a bunch of pink roses. The ushers were Charles Paulison of Passaic, N. J., and H. Van Emburgh. Margaret and Bertram Leggett, the young niece and nephew of the bride, carried the ribbon that marked a passage for the bridal party.

Dittenhoefer—Erb.

The wedding of Miss Fannie Edith Erb and Irving Mead Dittenhoefer took place yesterday at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Newman Erb of 25 East Seventy-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. Gottheil officiated at the ceremony, which was witnessed by a small party of friends and relatives.

The best man was A. Rothbarth, and the ushers were Mr. Elsing, Dr. Alfred Strauss, David Gerber, Mr. Lawer, and Mr. Rosenstell.

A large reception followed, from 8:30 until 11. Among the guests were ex-Judge and Mrs. Dittenhoefer, the bridegroom's parents; Gen. and Mrs. Thomas L. James, Senator Jacob Cantor, Commissioner Barker, Col. and Mrs. Charles F. James, Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Englehart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hess, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert Englehart.

Lentilhon—Buchanan.

RYE, N. Y., Nov. 18.—A pretty wedding, at Christ Church this afternoon was that of Miss Rosa Parran Buchanan, daughter of Mrs. James A. Buchanan, to Mr. Eugene Lentilhon. The bridesmaids were Miss Marie Buchanan of Baltimore, Miss Honey of Newport, Miss Lillie Macdonald, and Miss Mabel Lewis of New-York. The maid of honor was Miss Minna Lentilhon. The best man was Mr. J. De Tours Lentilhon, and the ushers were Mr. Eugene L. Dale, Mr. Edward Lestilhon, Mr. A. W. S. Cochrane, Mr. Alexander S. Webb, Jr., Mr. W. S. Scott, and Mr. Benoni Lockwood, Jr. A reception followed the ceremony, which was performed by Archdeacon Kirkby and the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, vicar of Trinity Chapel.

Ames—Puig.

Miss Emma Frances Puig and Albert Cooper Ames were married at 5 P. M. yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Puig, 145 West Eighteenth Street. The Rev. Matthew A. Taylor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Father Keilley of Brooklyn.

The bride was attended by Miss Louise M. Puig as maid of honor, and the Misses Almirall, Elizabeth Emerson, Olive Healey, and Sophia Puig as bridesmaids. Pelaye Ruiz was the best man, and the ushers were James Bronnell, Juan Ruis, William Bailey, and Dennison Callaghan.

An informal reception followed the ceremony.

Roles—Nichols.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Nichols to Francis Crosbie Roles of Crosbie House, Dorsetshire, England, took place at 4 P. M. yesterday in the Church of the Messiah, Bishops Littlejohn and Huntington and the Rev. John Nichols officiating.

The bride's family being in mourning, only a few persons were invited to the reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Nichols, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Roles is the youngest son of William Roles of England. He arrived from Colombo, Ceylon, where his business interests are located, a few weeks ago. On their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Roles purpose to make a tour of the interesting points in America. They will leave for India in January.

Shrady—Moore.

The wedding of Miss Harrie Eldridge Moore and Henry Mervin Shrady took place at St. Bartholomew's Church at 8 o'clock last night, the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet officiating, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge. George G. Moore, the bride's uncle, gave her away. Miss Eugenia Moore was maid of honor, and the Misses Adriana Quackenbush and Alice H. Palmer were the bridesmaids. Miss N. Maison acted as flower girl. Charles D. Shrady was the best man, and the ushers were Joseph Grace, Mr. Buckelew, Joseph Schenck, Dr. James E. Shrady, and Dr. Fred Zabriskie.

A small reception to the bridal party followed at Sherry's.

Kohns—Elfelt.

The wedding of Miss Clare Elizabeth Elfelt to Lee Kohns was solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents at 34 West Sixty-ninth Street, at 12 o'clock noon yesterday.

The ceremony was performed by Rabbi Gottheil, assisted by Rabbi Kohler. During the marriage service the couple stood in a bower of bridesmaids' roses and under a canopy constructed of lilies and roses.

A reception followed the wedding. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sheur, Prof. and Mrs. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Straus, Miss Madeline Beers, the Misses Seligsberg, and Miss E. A. Beers.

Patten—Hawley.

AMESBURY, Mass., Nov. 18.—Miss Myra Hibbard Hawley, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hawley, was married today to Robert Greenleaf Patten. Both belong to Amesbury. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rev. G. W. Christie officiating.

The groom is a well-known young lawyer and a grand-nephew of the late John G. Whittier. The best man was C. N. Dennett, Jr., and the maid of honor Miss Gladys Hawley. The house was beautifully decorated with evergreens and chrysanthemums.

After a short wedding tour the couple will reside in Amesbury.

Riker—Townsend.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Nov. 18.—Miss Frances M. Townsend, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Townsend, was married to Mr. Samuel Riker, Jr., this afternoon in St. John's Church. The Rev. William Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Sayres, rector of the church, was the officiating clergyman. The bridesmaids were Miss Isabel Townsend, Miss Mattina J. Riker, Miss Mary J. Riker, Miss Nicholas, Miss Amy D. Bosswick, and Miss May Hooper. Mr. Charles J. Riker was best man. The ushers were Mr. Rufus R. Graves, Mr. Harry G. Haskell, Mr. G. Beekman Hoppin, Mr. Samuel T. Gilliford, Mr. John G. Neeser, and Mr. A. Henry Mosle.

Chamberlain—Robinson.

Miss Irene B. Robinson and Frederick Stanley Chamberlain were married at 7 P. M. yesterday before a small gathering of friends, by the Rev. Dr. William Justin Harsha, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Robinson, 2,085 Fifth Avenue. The bride's only attendant was Miss Louise Chamberlain. The best man was Edward Hart of New-Britain, Conn., and the ushers were Maxwell S. Hart, Walter H. Hart, Ernest Cooper of New-Britain, Benjamin F. Mills, Henry T. Robinson, and James Cowden Meyers. The ceremony was followed by a small reception.

The bridegroom is the son of the late Valentine B. Chamberlain of New-Britain.

Gould—Linton.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., Nov. 18.—Edward S. Baring-Gould and Miss Marian D. Linton, both of Minneapolis, Minn., were married at noon yesterday at the Episcopal Church of St. Augustine-by-the-Sea, the Rev. I. M. Merlin Jones, the rector, officiating. Only a few intimate friends of the couple were present at the ceremony. The bride's parents are of Minneapolis, Minn., her family having cozy Winter quarters at a cottage here overlooking the sea. The groom is a son of S. Baring-Gould, the celebrated English author.

Fintel—Gohl.

Miss Carrie Gohl and Harry W. Fintel were married in the Mott Haven Reformed Church, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, at 8 P. M. yesterday, by the Rev. Dr. S. Edwin Talmage. The bridesmaids were Miss Ida Young of New-Haven and Miss Flora Friedman. Frederick Schnoth was the best man. A reception followed at Horn's Hotel, Bedford Park. Mrs. Fintel is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Gohl.

Underhill—Lellman.

The marriage of Miss Hildegard E. Lellman and Frederic Edgar Underhill was celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Lellman, 71 East Fifty-fifth Street, at 3:30 yesterday. Miss Florence Genevieve Underhill was the maid of honor; the best man was Herbert Treatwell Wade. The Rev. Dr. George Alexander performed the ceremony. A wedding dinner was served to the bridal party.

Hewitt—Otto.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 18.—Miss Abbey Corning Otto of Buffalo, N. Y., was married to-day in Grace Episcopal Church to Mr. Arthur J. Hewitt of Brighton, England, and the son of a well-known Episcopal clergyman of that place. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alexander Mann, assistant rector of the church, and also Archdeacon of the Newark Diocese.

Malbrunn—Metzger.

Jacob Malbrunn and Miss Flora Metzger were married at 6 P. M. yesterday, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. David Metzger, 251 East Sixty-eighth Street. The bridal party was unattended, and after a wedding breakfast left for a short tour of the South. The bridegroom, a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, is a wholesale meal dealer of this city.

McCabe—Johnson.

Miss Martha Clifford Johnson and Frank McCabe were married by the Rev. John L. Campbell at 5 P. M. yesterday. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Johnson of 145 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, at whose home the ceremony was performed. The bride was attended by Miss Edith Wilmurt.

Stocker—Jones.

FORT MONROE, Va., Nov. 18.—The marriage of Assistant Naval Constructor Robert Stocker, stationed at Newport News, and Miss Susie Jones of Hampton was celebrated this evening at the residence of her uncle, Col. Thomas Tabb, the Rev. C. W. Bryan officiating.

"Ian Maclaren" at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland entertained the Rev. Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") and Mrs. Watson at lunch to-day at the White House.

GORMAN'S LATEST FIGHT

REALLY AN EFFORT TO REGAIN POPULARITY.

He Will Seek a Re-election to the Senate—Little Progress Made in the Recent Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Maryland next year will elect a Legislature that will, in 1898, choose a successor to Arthur Pue Gorman as a Senator of the United States. Soon after its organization, in January last, the present Legislature, having a Republican majority on joint ballot of forty-seven, chose Representative G. L. Wellington to take the place of Senator Gibson, whose term will expire March 3, 1897.

Mr. Gorman must begin his labors at once. He knew the importance of early effort when he decided, in the Fall, to support Bryan for President. Every conviction that he has ever expressed on the money question had been almost diametrically opposed to the policy laid down in the Chicago Platform. But, making party loyalty his excuse, he suppressed his individual belief and put forth his most vigorous efforts to make the party successful and to acquire the credit for all the leadership that was displayed.

It is not believed that Mr. Gorman expected a Democratic victory in Maryland. But it is asserted by his friends that he won a victory that was much more important and gratifying to him than the election of Bryan. At the close of the previous campaign he found himself beaten by Democrats who had made their campaign cry "Down with Gorman!" He had tricked Democrats by appearing to yield to their demands for reform and a candidate friendly to the President, his trick had been discovered and resented, and the opposition to him was so strong that it swept into office a State Senator from the district in which Senator Gorman resides.

Many Democrats who in Maryland voted for Bryan had been anti-Gorman Democrats, and had fought him sturdily in the contest that elected Gov. Lowndes and a Republican Legislature. These anti-Gorman men were for silver, and they perhaps decided to forgive Gorman after they had crept into the same cause with him. It may be appalling to him to regard the figures by which he and the old Gorman and new ex-anti-Gorman men were overwhelmed in November.

There is the chance that in Congress he may find opportunity to secure a new hold upon Maryland. When he was last a candidate for Senator his vigorous and conspicuous opposition to the force bill renewed a waning popularity and lifted him back into the Senate. Something may turn up to help him. He is not "unlucky," the memories of men are short, political opposition is notoriously short-lived, and Mr. Gorman is a resourceful man in politics. A few mistakes by the new Administration, the adoption of a wrong policy, even so small a matter as the mistaken bestowal of patronage, may assist Mr. Gorman in his difficult task of electing a Legislature that will give him another term in the Senate.

Very few Republicans would have predicted two years ago that Maryland would have two Republican Senators of the United States before Delaware. The Blue Hen then had one, and Addicks was confident that he would succeed that one and put the State in the way of securing a second. To-day it is much more probable that Senator-elect Wellington will be accompanied two years from now by a Republican colleague than it is that Addicks will get to the Senate from the State of Delaware.

Republicans who have studied Mr. Gorman's motives during the recent campaign, and who venture to account for his insincere support of Bryan, say that he is through with Bryanism now, and will endeavor to make himself acceptable to Democrats who were among the number contributing to the 30,000 Republican majority in Maryland. It is his only hope for re-election to win back the Democracy of the State. The hope looks forlorn. Mr. Gorman is not to be easily discouraged by a situation that may be changed by industrious, methodical, energetic application of all the arts known to the Maryland politician.

THE INDIANA SENATORSHIP.

A Fight Between Fairbanks and McKeen—Harrison in the Background.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 18.—The fact that the Republicans will control the Legislature on joint ballot and will elect the United States Senator to succeed Voorhees has caused interest to centre in that office to a peculiar degree. First, because some bitter animosities were engendered during the recent campaign between the two avowed aspirants; second, because many Republicans who are members of the new Legislature believe that party interests may best be served by the selection of a man not identified with either faction.

Charles W. Fairbanks, a wealthy railway solicitor, has been a candidate for the place for six years. He is the recognized favorite of State Chairman Gowdy and of the party managers generally. He has been prominent in Indiana campaigns, contributing liberally of his money and making many speeches. This year another candidate appeared from the railroad camp in the person of W. R. ("Riley") McKeen, President of the Vandalia system, and since last March he has maintained headquarters in this city and pushed a vigorous campaign in his Senatorial interests. He is now thought, however, to be practically out of the race, and it is thought his support will be thrown to a compromise candidate.

The conservative men believe that there are two other elements from which they can draw for a compromise candidate—those who are pledged to Fairbanks as against McKeen only, and those who are unpledged and prepared to do what is best for the party as a whole.

Mr. Fairbanks's supporters say he has enough votes already pledged to secure his election, but they are not letting anything escape them.

There is no doubt that if Gen. Harrison should say he would take the place he could have it the first week in January, but as yet he has given no sign. He has favored McKeen, and showed some resentment in the recent campaign at the action of Gowdy and Fairbanks in making the fight solely on Legislative lines, a policy which threatened to lose the State to the National ticket.

There is just enough doubt in the situation to make the contest interesting.

FIGHT FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Majority in Idaho May Be Overthrown by the Courts.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 18.—From unofficial sources it is learned that the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution has a majority of nearly 5,000. It is, however, a question whether the amendment has really passed, owing to the official ruling on a similar question that came up two years ago.

At that time a proposed Constitutional amendment segregating the office of Probate Judge and County School Superintendent was carried in the same way, but it was held that the amendment was lost because the vote in its favor was not a majority of all those cast at that election, though it was a majority of those cast on that question. This rule is, in effect, that votes not cast either for or against are to be construed as being cast against a measure. The question will be taken into court as soon as possible to determine whether the ruling of two years ago will hold good on the woman suffrage amendment.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—1:15 A. M.—49 East Ninth Street; William Wall, flowers; damage, $500.

—6:20 A. M.—96 Hester Street; Morris King, drug store; damage slight.

—7:05 A. M.—58 Mott Street; Louis Cohen, tenement; damage trifling.

—10:30 A. M.—Foot West Twentieth Street; damage trifling.

—2 P. M.—Beiner's Lane, Kingsbridge; C. Deforest Burns, dwelling; totally destroyed; damage, $12,000.

—2:55 P. M.—91 East Third Street; Arthur Brann, tenement; damage, $50.

—7:30 P. M.—85 Suffolk Street; Fischell and Berman; damage trifling.

MEISTERSINGER AT THE OPERA.

Debut of Mr. David Bispham as Beckmesser.

It must be owned that "Die Meistersinger" loses a great deal when it becomes "I Maestri Canton." There may be German export fun as there is German export bier, but it does not appear to advantage in Italian. The fun of Beckmesser, though Beckmesser is already a claim in its way, is to all but German-speaking people an acquired taste, and those who have acquired it do not dissociate it from the German words. It is true that when one finds the humor dismal, he can always listen to the orchestra.

Bechmesser happened to be the novelty of the performance of "Die Meistersinger" in Italian last night. Mr. David Bispham made up the part very effectively, and played it with a woodenness of countenance that is not incongruous with the part, nor was the quality of his voice, the sharpness and nasality of which were doubtless assumed for the occasion. He made himself sufficiently odious and ridiculous, but nobody, except possibly an Anglo-Italian, could be expected to find him irresistibly funny in the Italian version of a comedy so racy of the German soil.

This was the first appearance for the season of one of the prime favorites of the company, Mme. Emma Eames, who was, of course, very warmly received, and who quite justified her welcome by her performance of Eva. Her voice has lost nothing, if it has not absolutely gained both in purity and in power, and in the love scenes of the earlier acts as well as in the quintet of the third she was at her best. In the quintet, indeed, all were at their best. The lovely number was never sung better, and it was enthusiastically demanded and repeated with equal effect.

M. Jean de Reszke, on the other hand, was not vocally at his best during the earlier scenes, and the music of Walter did not have the effect which, he has shown that he is capable of giving it. But alike in the solos and in the concerted music of the last act, in the preislied and in the quintet, his lovely voice came out in all its force and clearness. Mme. Bauermeister's Maddalena also seemed to be smaller vocally than usual, though it was dramatically as intelligent and competent as ever. The honors of the occasion fell to the basses. Edouard de Reszke was in perfect voice, and his Hans Sachs was vocally and dramatically a most impressive and finished performance in every scene.

M. Plancon's Pogner, however, divided the honors with it as fairly as the minor unimportance of the part would permit. In the singing examination of the first act, and in the duet with Eva in the second act, his noble voice and his dramatic style were equally effective. Mr. Lloyd d'Aubigné was an agreeable and amusing David. The other singers did not make any special impression, though none of them was bad enough to spoil the music. Signor Mancinelli did not make the most of it, however, as he did of Gounod's "Faust" on Monday, and much of the accompaniment was dull and ineffective, compared with what past performances have given us a right to expect.

Hans Sachs	Ed. de Reszke
Pogner	M. Plancon
Beckmesser	David Bispham
Fritz Kothner	M. De Vries
David	Lloyd d'Aubigne
Kunz Vogelgesang	Sig. Corsi
Balthazar	Herr Riedel
Augustin Moser	Sig. Maestri
Ulrich Eisslinger	Sig. Belton
Konrad Nachtigal	Sig. Borin
Herman Ortel	Sig. de Vaschetti
Hans Foltz	Sig. Cernusco
Night Watchman	Jacques Bars
Hans Schwarz	Sig. Viviani
Walter	Jean de Reszke
Maddalena	Mlle. Bauermeister
Eva	Emma Eames

ATTACKS ELKINS'S TAX BILL.

Report of Mr. Chamberlain, the Navigation Commissioner.

United States Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain has made public a synopsis of his annual report, in which he attacks the discriminating duty policy as outlined in the bill introduced in Congress by Senator Elkins of West Virginina. This bill proposes to tax imports in foreign ships 10 per cent. ad valorem more than such imports in American ships are taxed, so as to give the carrying to American ships.

The measure has been indorsed by fifteen Republican and one Democratic State Convention.

Secretary Smith of the American Merchant Marine Association said yesterday that Mr. Chamberlain had presented in his report the best reasons really why the bill should pass.

Mr. Chamberlain said the law would increase the revenue of the Government by an annual sum of $59,053,836. If the tariff at present should yield enough such an addition would be undesirable, but considering the deficit this year, it would go further to increase the Government's receipts than even the Dingley Emergency bill.

AN OLD ROMANCE ENDED.

Lovers Reunite After Fifty Years and Are Married.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—A romance, which had its beginning in a New-York district singing school fifty years ago, had its end yesterday.

At the Rock Island Railway Station Judge Ezra Dutton of Ross Station, Ind., met Mrs. Margaret Snyder, who had come from her home, in Omaha, to become his bride. Fifty years ago Judge Dutton, in Schoharie County, New-York, wooed Margaret Moore. A quarrel separated them, and Dutton came West and married. Miss Moore became the wife of a wealthy manufacturer, and went to Omaha to reside. During the years the Judge and his sweetheart were parted they never met or even exchanged a letter. In fact, they were not aware of each other's existence until friends sent newspapers containing the news of the death of Mr. Snyder and Mrs. Dutton.

The Judge wrote a long letter a few weeks ago, in which he declared his cherished intentions, and in reply received a telegram announcing that Mrs. Snyder had accepted him. They were married at Hammond by Judge Robert Gregory.

THE EPISCOPAL CONGRESS.

Discussion on the Need of a Hierarchy in This Country.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 18.—The second day's session of the National Episcopal Congress was opened with devotional exercises conducted by Bishop A. M. Randolph. The topic for discussion was: "Do we need a hierarchy in this Church?" The first paper read was by the Rev. Francis M. S. Taylor of Mount Vernon, N. Y. He took an advanced position in favor of a hierarchy, his address concluding with these words: "Give us Archbishops distributed in the various sections of the country and the Church will go on to a magnificent success and victory."

The Rev. Dr. George L. Locke of Bristol, R. I., strongly opposed the establishment of a hierarchy in this country, and so did the Right Rev. John B. Newton of Virginia.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington followed in a brief address, declaring his belief that the time will come when every State in the Union will have its House of Bishops, with its Presiding Bishop, and that the Union will have its House of Bishops, with its Presiding Bishop.

The Castles Sail for New-York.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle of San Francisco left Waterloo Station at 10 o'clock this morning for Southampton, where they embarked on board the steamer Havel, for New-York. A few friends gathered at the station to bid them farewell. Both appeared to be in a happy frame of mind. Mrs. Castle was perfectly composed, and appeared to be in good health. The Castles were booked under the name of "Michaels."

AT THE HOTELS.

—Prof. R. Pumpelly of Newport is at the Albemarle.

—Judge William L. Learned of Albany is at the Normandie.

—Congressman Henry C. Brewster of Rochester is at the Waldorf.

—Col. Samuel P. Colt of Providence and Alexander G. Bullock of Massachusetts are at the Holland.

—R. D. Evans of Boston, L. A. Johnston of Trenton, and John B. Russell, Jr., of Hartford are at the Plaza.

—Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson and Judge William J. Wallace of Albany are at the Hoffman.

—B. F. Miles of Cleveland, William Angus of Hartford, and F. C. Perry of Boston are at the Buckingham.

—James S. Clarkson of Iowa and Gen. Adam E. King and John E. Hurst of Baltimore are at the Fifth Avenue.

—M. W. Morey of Troy, James Dillingham of Charleston, S. C., and E. S. Adams of Philadelphia are at the Westminster.

—G. M. Haskell of New-Haven, Charles Coupland of Philadelphia, and C. C. Herrick of Troy are at the Park Avenue.

—A. P. Thompson of Buffalo, Thomas Field of Chicago, and John T. Bruner, Jr., of Philadelphia are at the Netherland.

—J. B. Farrand of Detroit, H. P. Gray of Chicago, A. B. Copeland of Pittsburg, and M. J. True of Buffalo are at the Astor.

—Mayor John Boyd Thacher of Albany, Horace H. Furness of Philadelphia, and Millward Adams of Chicago are at the Gilsey.

—Charles S. Hoyt of Albany, E. S. Beach of Washington, H. M. Gordon of Boston, and John Kane of Buffalo are at the Grand Union.

—E. C. Richards of Utica, O. H. Briggs of Providence, Robert A. McKean of Pittsburg, and W. N. Mills of Buffalo are at the Marlborough.

—J. W. Tillinghast of Buffalo, James Bartlett of Boston, John Caldwell of Cincinnati, and G. A. Bowman of Rochester are at the Imperial.

—James W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie and the Rev. Dr. Lewellyn Pratt, Clinton B. Davis, and Carlos French of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

—Prof. John R. Proctor of the United States Civil Service Commission, Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, and John J. Valentine of San Francisco are at the Everett.

—John Greenway of Syracuse, Sylvester Dering of Utica, W. D. Bishop of Bridgeport, James G. Forsyth of Buffalo, and R. J. Foster of Washington are at the Manhattan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. M. Sheridan, dress goods; 120 Franklin Street.

—Alsop, Wilkinson, Epps & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Wilkinson, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Bailey, J. J., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. T. Babbitt, white goods, 101 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Todd, upholstery goods, 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Barle & Co., Cohoes, N. Y.; E. Barle, dry goods, &c.; J. Barle, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

—Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. G. Hardesty, ribbons; Hotel Marlborough.

—Brown, E. S., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; E. S. Brown, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

—Brown, F. M., & Co., New-Haven, Conn.; J. O'Connell, domestics, 108 Worth Street; Morton House.

—Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; W. G. Munshower, underwear; 120 Franklin Street.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 120 Franklin Street.

—Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Gillis, white goods, 51 Leonard Street; Gilsey House.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

THOMAS J. RYAN ON THE SEABOARD AIR LINE DEAL.

He Declares that the Company's Lawyers Either Deliberately Misrepresented Facts or that They Broke Their Contract.

Thomas F. Ryan yesterday made the following statement regarding the Seaboard Air Line situation:

"The story of this transaction, from the beginning to the end, is perfectly plain, and there is no reason why it should not be made public. I have desired for some time to purchase the stock of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. With that object in view, I obtained, through Gen. John Gill, President of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, options upon about 2,500 shares of stock. I then went to Portsmouth on the night preceding the annual stockholders' meeting for the purpose of negotiating with other stockholders who might desire to sell their holdings.

"On the forenoon of the annual meeting I met, in the office of the counsel of the company, Messrs. Louis McLane, Moncure Robinson, and L. R. Watts. They informed me that they could sell and deliver to me at least a majority of the stock, if a price could be agreed upon. I did not question their assertion or responsibility. I did not even ask to see their authorization, but assumed that they were honorable, trustworthy, and acting in good faith.

Broke Their Promise, He Says.

"The sole questions in the negotiations related to, first, the price to be paid for the stock which they agreed to sell, and, second, as to the time that should be allowed me for examining the books to verify certain representations they then made regarding the condition of the company and property.

"The only conditions imposed by Messrs. McLane, Robinson, and Watts were that I should purchase the stock of the Bay Line Steamboat Company at a price agreed upon, and should give to every holder of stock in the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad the privilege of selling his stock to me at the same price as that fixed for the stock which they personally sold to me. I assented to these conditions, we agreed upon the price to be paid for the stock, upon the time to be allowed me for examination of the books, and we completed and executed on that day a contract of purchase and sale, and I paid $60,000 on account of such purchase.

"Relying upon their representations, I availed myself of the options secured by Gen. Gill and purchased and paid for the stock which had been put in his hands.

"On Oct. 12 they refused to allow me to examine the books, but even this did not deter me from endeavoring to carry out my part of the contract to the letter, and I went to Baltimore on Saturday last prepared to take from Messrs. McLane, Robinson, and Watts the stock which I had purchased.

Serious Charges Made.

"They were not ready to deliver it, and now say that they are unable to perform their part of the contract, and only one of two conclusions is possible. Either they deliberately misrepresented the facts at the time they said they could sell me the stock and made a contract to that effect, or they deliberately broke a contract which they were able to perform.

"Aside from their verbal representation to me that they were able to sell me a majority of the stock, the recital of the contract which they signed states plainly that they 'are stockholders in the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company and also represent a large amount of the stock of said corporation held by others,' and that they, 'in behalf of themselves and associate stockholders are desirous of making a sale of all their stock in said corporation, and also the shares of all such other stockholders as join with them prior to Oct. 15, 1896.' This recital was followed by a plain contract of purchase and sale, which also contained the following provision:

"'The party of the second part (Thomas F. Ryan) makes this contract to purchase relying on the representation that the railroad companies comprising the Seaboard Air Line system are free of all floating debt due to any creditor other than some company in that system. Said party of the second part is to have forty days from this date within which to have an examination made into the condition and accounts of said corporation and system and to determine whether said representation is correct.'

Could Not Examine the Books.

"On the 12th of October I sent to the company's office to make the examination thus provided for and was refused permission to look at the books, and all opportunity to look at them has been refused ever since, notwithstanding the fact that the signers of the contract, which contained the foregoing provision, constituted one-half of the Board of Directors.

"What new light these gentlemen obtained as to the condition of the company between the 6th of October, when they made their representations to me, and agreed that I should have the opportunity to examine, and the 12th of October, when they refused me that opportunity, I do not know, but they seem to have preferred to break their contract rather than to permit me to verify their representations.

"I understand that the principal argument used to prevent stockholders other than those who made the agreement with me from selling was the assertion that I was purchasing in the interests of the Southern Railroad Company, and would not operate the road independently. This assertion has never had the least foundation in fact, and I so stated to the gentlemen who signed the contract at the time of its execution. I have never in this transaction either directly or indirectly represented the Southern Railroad Company or anybody interested in that company, or interested in any Southern railroad company whatever, or anybody but myself.

"I own now more of the stock of the Seaboard Company than all the Directors and officers of the company put together, and I expect to have something to say regarding its future."

TALK OF A LAWSUIT.

Believed in Baltimore Mr. Ryan Will Make a Fight.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—The announcement that the deal for the sale of the Seaboard Air Line to Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, representing a New-York syndicate, is off does not end the matter, according to reports current to-day. It is said Mr. Ryan will institute legal proceedings to compel the pool committee to deliver the shares it contracted to deliver.

It is said the committee has full control of this stock, and can dispose of it without consulting the owners, who empowered it to act for them.

Railroad and business men in Baltimore and the South are wondering whether the rate war will be resumed. The companies are free now to renew hostilities, and it is believed by some that the Seaboard will renew its demand for the withdrawal of the York River service to Norfolk, and failing to get what it demands, will slash rates again.

There are still many who believe the Louisville and Nashville will secure control of the Seaboard Air Line system. It is known that the Louisville and Nashville is anxious to own an Eastern connection, and it is said the knowledge of this may have induced some of the stockholders to withhold their consent for the sale to the Ryan syndicate.

THE SANTA FE TROUBLE.

Another Receiver Appointed and Another Restraining Order.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 18.—The Santa Fé trouble figured in two Kansas courts to-day.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets. Exquisite color harmonies. Lowest Prices.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

At Oskaloosa District Judge Meyers appointed ex-Senator John Martin to be receiver of the railroad, in place of Charles F. Johnson, who refused to qualify.

This appointment hardly had been made when, in the United States Circuit Court, in this city, Judge Foster, on motion of Charles Blood Smith, representing the Union Trust Company of New-York, issued an order restraining Mr. Martin as receiver and County Attorney Phinney, Henry Keeler, D. H. Hite, Marshal Gebhart, and H. B. Shafer from taking or assuming control of the Santa Fé properties.

Judge Meyers, at the same time that he appointed ex-Senator Martin receiver, issued an injunction restraining the Santa Fé officials or any other interested parties from delaying Mr. Martin from securing possession of the property or from hindering him in any manner in the discharge of his duties as receiver. A restraining order also was issued preventing any suit being brought against the receiver except in the District Court of Jefferson County.

The action of Judge Meyers is sweeping, and opens up the case on many points heretofore considered settled. In fact, the legal status has been, it is admitted, entirely changed.

Ex-Chief Justice A. P. Horton represented the Santa Fé, and was present at the proceedings in Judge Meyers's court. He refused to appear in the case, except to call the court's attention to the fact that the Santa Fé had filed a petition and bond for removal of the case to the Federal court. The Court took no judicial notice of this, as it does not recognize the jurisdiction of the Federal court in the case, and declared that the petitions and motions and suits relating to Santa Fé proceedings would have to be heard in the District Court of Jefferson County.

While the attorneys for the receiver do not recognize the jurisdiction of the Federal court, when the case is brought up for hearing there they will call Judge Foster's attention to the legal status of the case and points of law involved tending to show the position that the Federal court has no jurisdiction. If Judge Foster rules otherwise, they will appeal the case at once in the United States Federal court, to have the matter of jurisdiction passed upon.

Time of Payment Extended.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 18.—Judge Jenkins to-day extended for another year the $2,000,000 issue of receivers' certificates which he permitted the receivers of the Wisconsin Central lines to make Nov. 15, 1894. The issue was due last Sunday, and holders of certificates who are unwilling to extend the time of payment will have the amounts of their holdings paid on presentation to Maitland, Coppell & Co., Edward Sweet & Co., or Brown Brothers & Co., New-York City, who placed the original issue and have agreed to handle the extension. The offer of the bankers named to extend the certificate payments was approved by the Reorganization Committee at a meeting in New-York, Nov. 5, the committee representing 75 per cent. of the first mortgage bondholders.

River and Rail Cotton Rates.

The Joint Traffic Association has issued a circular which makes effective Dec. 5 the river and rail differential rates authorized in Joint Traffic Association Freight Circular No. 273 on cotton covered by uninsured bills of lading from Memphis, Tenn., via the Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company and Cincinnati to New-York and other Eastern points, the rate not to exceed 3 cents per 100 pounds below the authorized all-rail rates upon cotton between the same points, the proportions of the rail lines east of Cincinnati to be limited to 2 cents per 100 pounds in order to maintain the authorized through rates. Under the present tariff the divisions, Memphis to New-York on cotton, river and rail, via Cincinnati, will be: Compression, 10 cents per 100 pounds; boat, 8 cents; transfer, 3 cents; east of Cincinnati depots, 26½ cents; total, 47½ cents.

Northern Pacific Sale Confirmed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 18.—The sale of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad was to-day confirmed by Judge Jenkins in the United States court. The decree gives the road to the purchasers, subject to the mortgage of the City of Chicago, for $650,000, and the mortgage securing $390,000 worth of Chicago and Great Western bonds. It is admitted that the reorganization has in its control 28,661 of the bonds, and that there are outstanding 194 bonds. The price paid gives $350 to each share. The purchasers have paid into court $67,900. The United States Trust Company of New-York is made the depository for the cancellation of the bonds.

Heavy Locomotives on the B. and O.

Of the forty new locomotives recently added to the equipment of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, there are twenty of great weight and strength. They were built in Pittsburg, Penn., weigh eighty-five tons each, and are provided with 22 by 28 inch cylinders. These powerful engines are to be used on a division of the road which has an ascent of 1,898 feet in 17 miles, averaging 117 feet to the mile. On that particular division the Baltimore and Ohio management has promoted thirty-three locomotive firemen and employed two new engineers within two months.

Railroad Officers Elected.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 18.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company was held to-day. The following officers were elected: E. T. D. Myers, President; Directors on the part of the individual stockholders—Moncure Robinson, B. F. Newcomer, H. Walters, W. J. Leake, J. T. Ellison, (State Director,) reappointed; Examining Committee—J. R. Taylor, M. Robinson, Charles Ellis, L. B. Anderson, and E. L. Scott.

Wants Its Shares Listed.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has filed an application for the listing of its shares at the Stock Exchange.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The new Western Freight Association is to have a Rate Committee of officials of the rank of Assistant General Freight Agent and higher, with its executive and administrative boards.

—The Directors of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company met yesterday and accepted the deed of conveyance given by Messrs. Coster and Stetson, the accredited purchasers of the property.

—The receivers of the old Reading Railroad will transfer the property to the new corporation at midnight on Nov. 30. The receivers, who are ex-Chief Justice Paxson, John Lowber Welsh, and Joseph I. Harris, will be formally discharged by the United States Circuit Court.

—Andrew Carnegie and Col. S. B. Dick will to-morrow unite the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad with the Pittsburg and Butler Railroad Company. The contract will guarantee the Carnegie Steel Company a dividend on the stock of the consolidated road.

—The Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad has, it is reported, been leased for a long term of years by the Mexican Central Railroad, and the new management will take charge of the property not later than January next. An extension of the road from Travino to Mapimi is contemplated.

—The Connecticut Street Railway Association elected these officers yesterday: President—H. Holton Wood, Derby; Vice President—Henry S. Parmelee, New-Haven; Secretary—E. E. Breed, New-Britain; Treasurer—E. S. Goodrich, New-Britain; Executive Committee—A. L. Young, Waterbury; E. Israel Kilby, and A. W. Dodge.

—The new Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad met yesterday and elected these officers: First Vice President—Theodore Voorhees; Treasurer—William A. Church; Controller—Daniel Jones; General Solicitor—Ex-Judge J. D. Campbell. The Directors approved the issuing of $20,000,000 of bonds, and a mortgage will be executed for this amount.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—Commander G. F. Ide has been ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

—Ensign H. F. Bryan has been detached from the Castine, and ordered to the Marblehead.

—Lieut. E. D. Bostick has been detached from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Franklin.

—Lieut. Commander J. R. Selfridge has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard, and ordered to the Puritan.

—Lieut. W. M. Wood has been ordered to inspection duty at the works of the American Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

—Medical Director T. C. Walton has been detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Naval Laboratory, New-York, to relieve Medical Director H. M. Wells, who is ordered home to await orders.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon W. F. Arnold has been ordered from special duty to the Enterprise, relieving Passed Assistant Surgeon F. W. Olcott, who is ordered to the Independence to relieve Surgeon C. T. Hibbett, who is ordered home on three months' leave.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SMITH, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. S. Thomas, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. JAMES H. SMITH, Executor. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Executor. s17-1aw6mTh

SMITH, M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SMITH JAMES, otherwise known as M. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. S. Thomas, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. JAMES H. SMITH, Surviving Administrator. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Administrator. s17-1aw6mTh

THOMPSON, RICHARD.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Richard Thompson, Alice Kenny Thompson, Eliza Ann Ferris, Joseph Thompson, John Alfred Thompson, Emma Jane Thompson, Kate Thompson, Ann Amanda Swift Kendall, Egan & Leake, H. F. Sidel, Henry P. Watson, M. D., The American Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-second day of December, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Richard Thompson as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

VARKER, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS VARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1896. GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Executor. my21-1aw6mTh

WEYMAN, CORNELIUS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS J. WEYMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the undersigned at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1896.—Dated New-York, 17th June, 1896. REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Executor. VARNUM & HARISON, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William St., New-York City. je18-1aw6mTh&de18

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN W. MILES and SARDINIA J. MILES, his wife, plaintiffs, against ANNA R. MILES and WILLIAM H. MILES and HELEN E. MILES, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 19th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises in said interlocutory judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that south half lot of ground number Forty (40) situate in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, being part of the farm of the late Hendrick Brevoort, deceased, and established in a Map made of said farm by lot number Forty (40), which lot is bounded as follows: Easterly by lot number Forty-one (41;) southerly by East Broadway, late Harman Street; westerly by lot number Thirty-nine (39;) northerly by the north half of said lot number forty (40;) containing in breadth front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length sixty-eight (68) feet and one-half of a foot, be the same more or less, and is now known by the street number Eighty-four (84) East Broadway. Also

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Division Street distant one hundred and ten (110) feet and ten (10) inches easterly from the easterly side of Market Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Market Street and along the westerly line of an independent wall standing on premises hereby described sixty-six (66) feet and ten (10) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Division Street twenty-five (25) feet and two (2) inches; thence northerly, again parallel with Market Street, and along the easterly line of another independent wall standing on premises hereby described sixty-six (66) feet and eight (8) inches to the said southerly side of Division Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Division Street twenty-five (25) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, being the north half of lot Forty (40) hereinbefore described; said premises being known by the Street number Seventy-five Division Street, as shown on a Map of Survey of said premises made by Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, dated January 20, 1879. Also

All the right, title, and interest of the parties hereto of, in, and to a leasehold property known as lot number Ninety-five (95) New Canal Street, now called Canal Street, including the buildings thereon, which lease expires in 1902.

Dated New-York, October 27th, 1896.

S. L. H. WARD, Referee.
JOHN M. STEARNS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 329 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
o28-2aw3wW&F&n19

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JAMES McLENAHAN and JAMES D. SMITH, as executors, and SEWARD P. STEVENSON, as executrix of the last will and testament of David Stevenson, deceased, vs. THOMAS FANNING and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date on the 12th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of November, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Esq., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, being part of the farm of the late Hendrick Brevoort, deceased, and established in a Map made of said farm by lot number Forty (40), which lot is bounded as follows: Easterly by lot number Forty-one (41;) southerly by East Broadway, late Harman Street; westerly by lot number Thirty-nine (39;) northerly by the north half of said lot number forty (40;) containing in breadth front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length sixty-eight (68) feet and one-half of a foot, be the same more or less, and is now known by the street number Eighty-four (84) East Broadway. Also

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Division Street distant one hundred and ten (110) feet and ten (10) inches easterly from the easterly side of Market Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Market Street and along the westerly line of an independent wall standing on premises hereby described sixty-six (66) feet and ten (10) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Division Street twenty-five (25) feet and two (2) inches; thence northerly, again parallel with Market Street, and along the easterly line of another independent wall standing on premises hereby described sixty-six (66) feet and eight (8) inches to the said southerly side of Division Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Division Street twenty-five (25) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, being the north half of lot Forty (40) hereinbefore described; said premises being known by the Street number Seventy-five Division Street, as shown on a Map of Survey of said premises made by Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, dated January 20, 1879. Also

All the right, title, and interest of the parties hereto of, in, and to a leasehold property known as lot number Ninety-five (95) New Canal Street, now called Canal Street, including the buildings thereon, which lease expires in 1902.

Dated New-York, October 27th, 1896.

S. L. H. WARD, Referee.
JOHN M. STEARNS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 329 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
o28-2aw3wW&F&n19

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JAMES McLENAHAN and JAMES D. SMITH, as executors, and SEWARD P. STEVENSON, as executrix of the last will and testament of David Stevenson, deceased, vs. THOMAS FANNING and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date on the 12th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 19th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises in said interlocutory judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that south half lot of ground number Forty (40) situate in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, being part of the farm of the late Hendrick Brevoort, deceased, and established in a Map made of said farm by lot number Forty (40), which lot is bounded as follows: Easterly by lot number Forty-one (41;) southerly by East Broadway, late Harman Street; westerly by lot number Thirty-nine (39;) northerly by the north half of said lot number forty (40;) containing in breadth front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length sixty-eight (68) feet and one-half of a foot, be the same more or less, and is now known by the street number Eighty-four (84) East Broadway. Also

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Division Street distant one hundred and ten (110) feet and ten (10) inches easterly from the easterly side of Market Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Market Street and along the westerly line of an independent wall standing on premises hereby described sixty-six (66) feet and ten (10) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Division Street twenty-five (25) feet and two (2) inches; thence northerly, again parallel with Market Street, and along the easterly line of another independent wall standing on premises hereby described sixty-six (66) feet and eight (8) inches to the said southerly side of Division Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Division Street twenty-five (25) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, being the north half of lot Forty (40) hereinbefore described; said premises being known by the Street number Seventy-five Division Street, as shown on a Map of Survey of said premises made by Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, dated January 20, 1879. Also

All the right, title, and interest of the parties hereto of, in, and to a leasehold property known as lot number Ninety-five (95) New Canal Street, now called Canal Street, including the buildings thereon, which lease expires in 1902.

Dated New-York, October 27th, 1896.

S. L. H. WARD, Referee.
JOHN M. STEARNS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 329 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
o28-2aw3wW&F&n19

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JAMES McLENAHAN and JAMES D. SMITH, as executors, and SEWARD P. STEVENSON, as executrix of the last will and testament of David Stevenson, deceased, vs. THOMAS FANNING and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date on the 12th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 19th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, beginning at a point seventy-two feet northerly from the boundary line of land now or late of Charles Chesebrough, on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue; running thence northerly along the line of Tenth Avenue thirty-six feet; thence easterly parallel with 188rd Street one hundred and fifty feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue thirty-seven feet and one-fourth of an inch; thence westerly one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to Cora A. Snowden by Mary E. Snowden, Susan A. Snowden, and Anna O. Snowden, by deed dated June 4th, 1879, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1518 of Conveyances, Page 431, on February 2d, 1880.

Dated New-York, October 26, 1896.

LUCIEN S. BAYLISS, Referee.
L. WHITNEY SEARLE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 114 Nassau Street, New-York.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to November 24th, 1896, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, November 17th, 1896.

LUCIEN S. BAYLISS, Referee.
L. WHITNEY SEARLE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 114 Nassau Street, New-York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JAMES V. DONVAN, plaintiff, against MARGARET SCHMITT, Frank Schmitt, William J. Maas and Sophia Maas, his wife, Vermont Marble Company, and Charles H. Wilson, Charles L. Adams, Allen W. Adams, Jacob S. Carvalho, and Walter W. Watrous, composing the firm of Wilson, Adams & Co.; George J. Schmats and Charles Massoth, John Fogal, and George Fehn and Lavein Vincenzo, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date October 10th, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City of New-York, known and designated on a map of thirty-six lots made by R. Spencer, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, as lot Number sixty: Bounded southerly in front by Twenty-ninth Street; easterly by lot distinguished on said map as Number fifty-nine; northerly by lot distinguished on said map by Number forty-two, and westerly by lot sixty-one, the said lot containing in front and rear twenty-three feet five inches, and in length on each side ninety-eight feet nine inches, be same more or less; the easterly line of said lot being two hundred and eighty-three feet and three inches westerly from the westerly line of Seventh Avenue.—Dated New-York, November 18th, 1896.

JAMES J. GRADY, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.
n19-2aw3wTh&M&d10

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.").

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Lucania";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 12 M for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Caspian, (letters must be directed "per Caspian.")

*REGISTERED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails will be opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM for Cape Haiti, per steamship Ville de Nazaire, (letters for Venezuela, Curacao, Guadeloupe, and Martinique must be directed "per Ville de Nazaire";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Valencia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia";) at 11 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 11:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Bellena; at 12 M for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Georgian Prince.

SATURDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Buffon, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Buffon";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Cartagena, per steamship Alleghany; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardanrose, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardanrose";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 12 M for North Brazil, per steamship Hilary, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM. for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed (dispatch), close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Nov. 7 and up to Dec. 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 5 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 24, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Dec. 15, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Dec. 1, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Dec. 22, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Dec. 8, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Dec. 29, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM | †Weimar, Dec. 9, 10 AM
*Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 20, 10 AM
*Normannia, Dec. 5, 11 AM | *Columbia, Jan. 5, 11 AM
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 18, 7 AM | Normannia, Mh. 25, 10 AM
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 and upward. EXCURSION, 14 days, $100 and upward. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 25 | ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 16
ST. PAUL.....Dec. 2 | PARIS.....Dec. 23
NEW-YORK.....Dec. 9 | NEW-YORK.....Dec. 30
WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New-York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, La Guayra, Caracas, Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Kensington, Nov. 25, 1 PM | Southwark, Dec. 9 1 PM
Westernland, Dec. 2, noon | Noordland, Dec. 16, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, N'v. 21, 5:30 AM | Umbria, Dec. 12, 11 AM
Etruria, Nov. 28, 11 AM | Lucania, Dec.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars—This Day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

No. 1—Matheson vs. Campbell. 94—National Meter Company vs. City of Poughkeepsie. 96—National Starch Manufacturing Company vs. Duryea. 6—Mackie vs. Erhardt. 14—Brush Electric Company vs. Mount Morris Electric Light Company. 16—Bolles vs. The Outing Company. 27—Coloritype Company vs. Williams. 29—Imperial Chemical Company vs. Stein. 36—Davis vs. United States. 38—United States vs. Roesler & Hasslacher. 41—Roberts vs. Brooks. 42—United States vs. Dominici & Marino. 43—Hart vs. Atlas Knitting Company. 44—United States vs. Ducas & Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 109 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

No. 140—Park vs. United States. 2325—Dodge & Olcott vs. United States. 2022—United States vs. Arnold, Constable & Co. 2174—Morrison & Son vs. United States. 2102—Hanlenback vs. United States. 505—Worthelmer & Co. vs. United States. 2223—Lahey & Duncan vs. United States. 849—Goldberg vs. United States. 2195—Metzger & Co. vs. United States. 2320—Fleming Cement and Brick Company vs. United States. 2107—Riker vs. United States. 1859—Levi Sondheimer & Co. vs. United States. 920—Gerard vs. United States. 2105—United States vs. Borgfeldt. 1814—Switzer & Schussel vs. United States. 1881—Sandow vs. United States. 2182—Wolff & Co. vs. United States. 2184—William Wilkins Company vs. United States. 2503—United States vs. Giese. 2480—Warren Chemical Company vs. United States. 744—H. Herman Sternbach & Co. vs. United States. 1708—Sehlback & Co. vs. United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

No. 7—Fitzgerald vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 65—J. H. Mohlman Company vs. West Assurance Company. 102—Fritsche vs. Metropolitan Storage Warehouse and Van Company. 22—De Freitas vs. New-York News Publishing Company. 111—Dolz vs. Vasquez. 115—Iervesi vs. Union Railroad Company. 69—Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company vs. United Lines Telegraph Company. 56—Pacifico vs. McCulloh. 85—Richards vs. Wilson. 103—Deckerman vs. Bagg. 101—Hewit vs. Manhattan Railroad Company. 105—Dutton vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad. 110—Smith vs. Greenhut. 54—Jayne vs. Scribner. 20—Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company vs. H. H. Warner Company. 113—Tucker vs. Scott. 18—United States ex rel. Morrison vs. New-York and Texas Steamship Company. 32—Same vs. Adams. 57—Mooney vs. Concordia Loan and Trust Company. 63—Sheahan vs. National Steamship Company.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Barrett, Rumsey, Williams, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Unnumerated Motions.—65—Weber vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 67—Blanchard vs. Jefferson. 92—Garvin Machine Company vs. Hammond Typewriter Company. 56—Schremer vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 47—Wyckoff vs. Taylor. 64—Steinau vs. Scheuer. 8—People ex rel. O'Connor vs. Roosevelt. 11—Mygatt vs. Coe. 66—Nixon vs. Zuricaldes. 81—Billip vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Litigated Motions.—1—Nash vs. Cooper. 2—Randolph vs. same. 3—Steele vs. same. 4—Steele vs. same. 5—Randolph vs. same. 6—Nash vs. same. 7—James vs. Horn. 8—Matter of Lipschitz. 9—Eureka Silk Company vs. Meister. 10—New-York Commercial Company vs. Earle. 11—Matter of Dana Davidson's Marble Company. 12—People, &c., vs. Roseman. 13—Matter of Exterior Street. 14—Mankiewicz vs. Coleman. 15—Carroll vs. Carroll. 16—Marx vs. Bode. 17—Rosenberg vs. Hammerstein. 18—People, &c., vs. Morrell. 19—Bowley vs. Randall. 20—Ford vs. O'Connor. 21—Gordon vs. Mayburg. 22—People ex rel. Taral vs. Lyman. 23—Young vs. Leach. 24—Matter of Alexander. 25—Walton vs. Read. 26—Cohen vs. Robinson. 27—Heavenrich vs. Finefrock. 28—Hang vs. New-Jersey Title and Abstract Company. 29—Matter of Garatsongi. 30—Wilder vs. Fransioli. 31—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. O'Callaghan. 32—Matter of Barretto Street. 33—Rice vs. Reid. 34—Filipachi vs. Filipachi. 35—Ahearn vs. Ladinski. 36—Bowski vs. The Mayor, &c. 37—People, &c., vs. Clair. 38—Butterfield vs. New-York Improved Real Estate Company. 39—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Van Kane. 40—Bang vs. Dahlmann. 41—Gadd vs. Gadd. 42—Abraham vs. Spilberger. 43—Louise & Co. vs. Louisa Maria Socias. 44—Goldberg vs. Cantor. 45—Matter of Street Metal Works. 46—Harnett vs. Harnett. 47—Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Hale. 48—Sutro vs. Bohm. 49—Wilchinsky vs. Loftus. 50—People, &c., vs. Melice. 51—Derenbourg vs. Dermigny. 52—Weil vs. Gaus. 53—Johnston vs. Hotcraft. 54—Hamilton vs. Investors' Securities Trust. 55—Manning vs. Rutler. 56—Sulzer vs. Sulzer. 57—Matter of Hilliard. 58—People, &c., vs. Whittaker. 59—Schaub vs. Crimmins. 60—State Trust Company vs. Mining and Dredging Company. 61—Ludden vs. Degener. 62—Degener vs. Ludden. 63—Daily vs. Coykendall. 64—Morse vs. Morse. 65—Daly vs. McDonald. 66—Lacey vs. Macy. 67—People ex rel. Post vs. Fitch. 68—Furniss vs. same. 69—House of Mercy vs. same. 70—Striker vs. same. 71—Consolidated Gas Company vs. same. 72—Clark vs. same. 73—Orphan Asylum Society vs. same. 74—Handley vs. same. 75—Korawitch vs. Korawitch. 76—Mooney vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 77—Continental Insurance Company vs. New-York Steam Company. 78—Rorke vs. Societe De Hulles D'Olive de Nice. 79—Nathan vs. Roedel. 80—Lyall vs. Schaick. 81—Matter of Dempsey. 82—Connor vs. Fanning. 83—Bank of America vs. East River Silk Company. 84—Harkins vs. Stevenson. 85—Gillespie vs. Christopher. 86—James vs. Parisette. 87—Heydt vs. Fernbach. 88—Millar vs. Wood & Packer Lithographing Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.—1—Matter of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. 2—Matter of Perry Avenue. 3—New-York Strawboard Company vs. Levin. 4—Matter of Fire Commissioners to acquire land. 5—Matter of Board of Education, (Orchard Street.)

Demurrers.—245—White vs. The Mayor, &c. 250—Townsend vs. Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Preferred Causes.—1894—Clark vs. Travers. 3334—Hurd vs. New-York Commercial Steam Laundry Company. 3711—Northwestern Masonic Aid Association vs. Simpson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial, law and fact.—2505—Langer vs. Berger. 3436—Paterson Consolidated Brewing Company vs. Meryash. 1926—Baasch vs. Baasch. 2854—Plass vs. Tucker. 2138—Hirshfield vs. Bopp. 3293—American Flag Company vs. Lyon. 2942—First National Bank of Paterson vs. Fourth National Bank. 2943—Same vs. American Exchange Bank. 3391—Stahl vs. Mistler. 3363—Fulton vs. Bunce. 3329—Hamel vs. Siney. 2069—Dreyfus vs. Seale. 2325—Pennefeather vs. Wilson.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3671.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Lauterbach for the People.

Non-Marie Barberi.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Preferred Causes.—9530—Gunst vs. Gunst. 8913—Bostwick vs. Bostwick. 9095—Mayer vs. McWalters. 9195—Midlies vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 9060—Isler vs. Doubleday. 9778—Cers vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 8852—Curran vs. McKelvey. 9091—Slavek vs. Hughes. 9131—Lynch vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 9289—Kirkegaard vs. Bergman. 9161—Nathan vs. Betch. 9539—Thorn vs. Flegg. 9176—Ryan vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 9341—Keith vs. Ginsberg. 8784—Miller vs. Menh.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.

841—Preston vs. Ocean Steamship Company. 3197—Rubenberg vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 4735—Weil vs. Radley. 3645—Swain vs. Stevens. 3599—Storms vs. Schermerhorn. 3602—Kilbride vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3603—McKeon vs. same. 3134—Becker vs. same. 3135—Hoey vs. same. 1398—Ball vs. The Mayor, &c. 9878—Castner vs. Duryea. 9874—Herbert vs. same. 4428—Glendenning vs. Wendelburg. 3476—McCarthy vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 4578—Ashner vs. Abenheim. 4585—Gall vs. Gall.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5093.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., and X., for trial.

8970—Eyre vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3081—Thadden vs. same. 4047—McDonald vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4074—Giennon vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3982—Bregman vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 4854—O'Meara vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company. 2856—Kalamalkowsky vs. Britton. 4684—Clayton vs. Keeler. 4726—Tanto vs. Muhlenbrink. 3020—Ash vs. Foley. 3032—McGowan vs. Phillips. 3040—Lillienthal vs. John Eichler Brewing Company. 3655—Richman vs. O'Neill. 3310—Leroy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3290—Radford vs. Harriott. 3095—Fellice vs. Norton. 8835—Van Ingen vs. Hilton. 3746—Abbott vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1583—Hannigan vs. Smith. 4174—Wolpert vs. Serrell. 4500—Taylor vs. Hollahan. 4507—Roosevelt vs. Mosbach. 4546—Same vs. Stulte. 4554—Stelker vs. Plath. 4565—Getman vs. Kerppf. 4071—Clemens vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII. and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Herman Schnepel, John C. H. Gerhold, Ellen Ryan. At 2 P. M.—Henry L. Davis.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1198—Kristene Ihmanni, (No. 1.) 1199—Christine Ehmanni, (No. 2.)

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:45 A. M., in Part XI., Supreme Court. Contested wills.

1237—Honora McGrory. 1233—John Bickman. 1232—Joseph Mott.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

275—Geitelsohn vs. Citizens' Savings Bank. 1057—Watkins vs. Peters. 582—Lederer vs. Hensner. 206—Hoffman vs. Smith. 324—Parchanski vs. Sella. 1389—Stickney vs. Ward. 3357—Vogell vs. John E. Brown Manufacturing Company of New-York. 1386—Collins vs. Everhart. 2731—Halyon vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1405—Morris vs. Larkl. 2309—Post vs. Reiss. 3682—Feist vs. Warren. 577—Lederer vs. Hensner. 1041—Teporowitch vs. Kobe. 463—Levin vs. Stirn. 464—Sumber vs. same. 465—Panitz vs. same. 466—Leopold vs. same. 3452—Katz vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 3381—Murray vs. Moore. 3171½—Halperin vs. Callender. 1454—Schiff vs. Rose. 3030½—Sadlier vs. Adler. 3031½—Same vs. same. 1409—Connolly vs. Clark. 1417—Corrigan vs. Schell. 1418—Cardinello vs. Sumono. 1419—O'Neill vs. Clark.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1287—Sire vs. Kemp. 907—Arns vs. Westenburg. 732—Doig vs. Kupfer. 326—Carroll vs. Stein. 1076—Farmer vs. Stachelberg. 1086—McCloskey vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1222—Manda vs. Wells-Fargo Company. 1224—Steel vs. Romaine. 1220—Bendix vs. McDonald. 1316—Ward vs. Reilly. 917—Brennen vs. Brennen. 693—McDonald vs. Roth. 614—Krauss vs. Cohen. 242—Ruers vs. Fish. 1243—Warren vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1259—Wirz vs. Aschauer. 1264—Leitner vs. Baumann. 1309—Hess vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1370—Compton vs. same. 1378—Filan vs. Bach. 359—Alexander Lumber Company vs. Abrahams. 1134—Herzfeld vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 802—Ogden vs. Ogden. 1245—Avery vs. Berger. 268—Totten vs. Bussell. 1348—Calloway vs. Herzog. 1363—Lewis vs. Ferguson. 1365—Allen vs. Drewes. 1321—Schatz vs. Schrier. 47—Peter Adams Company vs. Illustrated American Publishing Company. 2250—Heron vs. Leitz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

780—Elbers vs. Granger. 495—Sandman vs. Bayles. 681—Reinhardt vs. Gombrecht. 769—American District Telegraph Company vs. Casey. 750—Hunt vs. Devereaux. 676—Wallowitz vs. Frank. 677—Wallowitz vs. Madigan. 990—Nerz vs. Nlebuhr. 973—Lichtenstein vs. Scott. 96—Bradley vs. Steinfeld. 415—Barber vs. Parrott Last Works. 433—Sun Insurance Office of London vs. Racey. 315—Minster vs. Korn. 678—Haggerty vs. Ryan. 633—Wolf vs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. Short causes. Calendar clear.

3400—Petrucci vs. Bannon. 2400—Weiss vs. Haas. 2900—Bendix vs. Lewis. 3517—Kuniker vs. Cummings. 3436—Lingman vs. Saltier. 3254—Morrison vs. Metzger. 1920—Holmes vs. McKinzie. 1910—Sanford vs. O'Connor. 2338—Casey vs. O'Reilly. 3217—Hockmeyer vs. Healy. 3336—Moore vs. Isseman. 3526—Seaward vs. Schloendorff. 3168—Cohen vs. Roderick. 3367½—Latham vs. Knickerbocker Trust Company. 3319—Louis vs. Yesky. 3238—Munsell vs. McCaffrey. 3325—Copeland vs. The Merriam Company. 3136—The E. A. Bliss Company vs. Rothschild. 2506—Hicks vs. Smith. 3631—Prendeble vs. La Vere. 3596—Harrison vs. Jones. 3552—Warner vs. Hartwell. 3230—Potts vs. New-York and Westchester Water Company. 2568—Southern National Bank vs. Strauss. 3451—New-York Bottling Company vs. Mestanez. 3418—Stevens vs. Van Raalte. 3595—Page vs. Sidell. 3573—Siskind vs. Abrahams. 3574—Same vs. same. 3546—Stewart vs. O'Callaghan. 3395—Holmes vs. Park.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1454.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Stephen A. Dutton. 2—James Kelly. 3—Michael Godfrey. 4—Frank L. Rennert and William H. Sale. 5—Niccola Scardini. 6—George S. Crane. 7—George Andres and Victor Kennedy. 8—Louis Fromlson. 9—James McElraney. 10—Michael Keegan. 11—John Murphy. 12—Pasquale Cimihera. 13—Pasquale Cimenera, Patrick O'Hare, William K. O'Beirne, Michael O'Connor, Dennis Nolan, Martin Nagle, Rudolph Nall, Frank Norg, Edward McGoldrick, Thomas McLoughlin, William McDenti, John McGowan, James McGloin, Bernard McGlynn, Joseph McGrath, John McKiernan.

Pleadings.—1—Edward Walsh. 2—Charles Lese. 3—Christopher R. McLaughlin, alias Charles R. McLaughlin, and Daisy Hampton. 4—Charles R. McLaughlin and Daisy Hampton.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine for the People.

1—John Dennaker. 2—Charles Heisler, Edward Hefferman, and Andrew Donovan. 3—Edward Jones. 4—Isaac H. Mesick. 5—Samuel Kopenick. 6—Frank Freeman. 7—John Burke, Richard O'Toole, John Gumbert, and John Carr. 8—Julius Faber. 9—James Lewis. 10—Jeremiah Murphy. 11—Charles McCabe. 12—William Palmer. 13—Michael Durante and Giovanni Durante. 14—Anthony Diedricks.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Frank Myberger and Patrick Kenny. 2—George Swain. 3—Herman Miller. 4—Joseph White. 5—Joseph Hertz. 6—Dominia Ingegio. 7—Jennie Coanet and Kate Young. 8—James Harrington. 9—Nathan Someman. 10—Mary Walsh. 11—Chung Chuck and Ah Sam. 12—Edward Wicks. 13—Louis Meutrel. 14—Harris Schneider. 15—Rocco A. Denno. 16—Jacob Stanato. 17—Harry Rich. 18—Lee Sing. 19—Mary Mendez. 20—Emma White.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lewis for the People.

1—James Suplee. 2—Charles Smith. 3—Antonio Morano. 4—William E. Haubner. 5—Joseph M. Miller. 6—Otto Hornstein and Abram Schulman. 7—Henry Neaderthal. 8—William Moore. 9—Nicholas Martin. 10—William Lupowitz. 11—Rosana Russemano. 12—Frank Deringo. 13—Stephen Lunewsky.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Keogh, J. Nos. 121, 822, 207, 721, 726, 749, 781, 716, 477, 498, 632, 832, 835, 719, 794, 795, 834, 744, 776, 786, 827, 738.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Dykman, J. Part II.—Smith, J. Part III.—Gaynor, J. Part IV.—Osborne, J. Part V.—Goodrich, J. Nos. 2912, 2153, 1809, 2112, 2834, 2837, 2841, 2678, 2124, 2671, 2900, 2468, 2562, 4053, 6995, 5628, 1231, 5973, 2210, 2948, 2956, 2957, 2959, 2960, 2963, 5289, 1668, 6152, 4875, 1584, 1838, 1429, 2639, 2666, 2928, 5931, 1807½, 1766, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2977, 2978, 2980, 2979, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.—Civil calendars. Nos. 292, 248, 205, 283, 225, 240, 65, 207, 207½, 286, 197, 42, 194, 247, 58, 584, 583, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The accounting of John Bertsch, Katharina Bertsch, Jacob Kraimer, Christopher R. St. George, Charles Lawrence, Anna M. Whitney, Mary Ennis, Rebecca Gallagher, Christian Claus, Emma R. Jost, John M. Naughton, Jane Clark, Edward R. Murray, Seth C. Keyes, and Herman Ringe. The administration in the estate of Joseph Hinds and Denis Dougherty. The estate of William H. Bischoff, Jr., Amelia Bischoff, Thomas W. Townsend, and Elizabeth Wagner. The inventory of Joseph Olsen and Henry Summergill. The real estate of Joseph Burkart. The transfer tax of Conrad Freitag, John J. Clancy, and Sarah McCarlin.

Contested Calendar.—At 10:30 A. M., No. 58—The will of John McGrath.

Clark's Wife Has Disappeared.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Mrs. Charles H. Clark of this place has been missing since Monday, and it is feared she may have committed suicide. Her husband, Prof. Charles H. Clark, the phrenologist, says when he left home Monday his wife was apparently in the best of spirits. When he returned in the evening she was gone. Thinking she might be visiting friends, he paid no attention to her absence until he learned she was not with her friends. Prof. Clark said to the police to-day that his wife had been acting queerly for two weeks.

Flint's Fine Furniture

A Unique Combination. Substantial Beauty and Factory Prices.

MURDERERS FIGHT A POSSE.

Two Texas Officers Shot While Trying to Make an Arrest.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 18.—I. A. Patrick, a prominent cotton planter and farmer of Lancaster, Dallas County, was murdered last night. Robbery is regarded as the motive for the murder, as Patrick is known to have sold a large quantity of cotton yesterday. The body was found in a wagon one mile from Lancaster.

A Sheriff's posse late last night had a fight with the supposed assassins. Deputy Sheriff Ledbetter was shot through the right shoulder near the breast. Constable Peacock was shot through the right thigh. It is believed Ledbetter is fatally wounded.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Lady would like to find work for a woman by the day or week; is a thorough chambermaid; can wait on lady and sew; can assist with other work; nine years' reference. Call at present employer's, 139 West 73d St., from 2 till 4; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—Having closed my country house, I would like to find a place for my chambermaid, whom I can recommend in every respect. Can be seen between 10 and 1, Mrs. Carroll Livingston, Marlborough Hotel, Broadway and 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By respectable colored girl as chambermaid or waitress or nurse in private family; good city reference. K. E., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist in other work; excellent city reference. M. R., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or to wait on lady; city reference. C., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In a private family; two and a half years' personal city reference. Advertiser, 144 West 52d St.; ring Kelley's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and wait on a lady; first-class references. M., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; has best city reference. 18 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By a young Swiss girl, lately landed, speaking German and French, as chambermaid or with children. M. Heppe, 136 West 63d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English Protestant as first-class chambermaid in a private family; city or country; best city references. W., care of Mrs. G. Cross, 1,806 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes a situation for an excellent chambermaid and seamstress, or take care of growing children. 38 West 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young woman as excellent chambermaid and waitress; best reference; personal reference. 331 East 39th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid; alone, or will assist laundry; city or country; references, 914 6th Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; eight years' best references. 587 3d Av.; ring Minogue's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid or waitress; willing and obliging. 30 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Swedish girl. Fogg, lodging house, 552 West 53d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; fully capable of entire charge; understands marketing if required; city reference. A. S., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as competent cook; understands meats, soups, game, and dessert; city reference. I. P., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook where kitchenmaid is kept; take entire charge; able to serve any luncheon and dinner parties; excellent references. 243 West 32d St.

COOK.—By good, competent woman; do coarse washing; good city reference from last place. N., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK—HOUSEMAID.—By a first-class cook; capable of catering; best city reference; also a competent housemaid; would like to go together. 165 East 31st St.

COOK.—By first-class young North of Ireland woman, thoroughly understanding French and American cooking; good baker; personal city reference. 71 West 44th St.

COOK.—By young woman; understands French, German, and American cooking; city or country; best city references. E., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By good cook; wages, $20; willing to do coarse washing; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Annie, Branch Office, 59 West 39th St.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; best city reference; wages, $25. T. W., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; Scotch Protestant; good personal city reference. Advertiser, 144 West 52d S.; ring Kelly's bell.

COOK.—By a good cook in all branches; best reference; no cards. 430 West 58th St., Mulligan's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best reference; plain washing if necessary. L. M., 270 West 23d St.

COOK.—In private family where there is kitchenmaid; all kinds of cooking and baking; city reference. 231 East 77th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private or public place; good reference from last place. Reilly, 1,234 2d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best reference. 274 West 40th St.; ring Hahnon's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By respectable young woman; excellent cook and baker; good home preferred to wages. 319 East 32d St., first floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; good city reference. 108 West 40th St., basement.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. 201 East 42d St.; ring Walsh's bell.

COOK.—By good cook; best reference. Miss Matuschan, 914 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city reference; private family. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—By a good experienced cook; best city references. 220 East 57th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest workmanship guaranteed; will also cut, model, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKING, &c.—Madame Amelie, 265 6th Av., late with Redfern in London, Worth & Doucet in Paris, will make costumes from $6; evening waists, $3.50 up; also remake furs of all kinds, such as sealskin, &c.; stage work a speciaity; by the day, $3.50. Trial solicited.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent to overlook a lady's wardrobe; finest work; will assist in shopping or other duties. Reasonable, Advertising Agency, 90 8th Av.

DRESSMAKING from new foreign designs; velvets, evening gowns; also by day, 160 West 128th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess can take additional pupils; primary and advanced English, Latin, French, German, music; highest city references. "Instruction," 128 West 66th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German lady as nursery governess; teaches German, kindergarten, and English, primary; best city references. H. K., 143 East 55th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—An experienced teacher wishes additional pupils; young ladies or children; higher English branches; French and German; music a specialty; highest references. Music, Box 62, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By English-American, age 40; refined, educated, yet a practical worker; needs employment; versatility, intelligence; experienced; superior managing housekeeper or companion; reader; organizer; speaks French; excellent indorsements. Miss O., 828 Tinton Av.

Housework'rs.

HOUSEWORK.—By a woman to do housework in a small family adults. 157 7th Av., second bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do housework in a small family. 648 9th Av., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl, general housework; reference from last place. Reilly, 1,234 2d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; excellent hairdresser; good seamstress; understands her duties as maid; personal reference from last employer. 104 West 37th St., care of Mrs. Johnston.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; very good dressmaker and hairdresser; first-class city references; wages $25. O. N., 241 East 34th St., care Mr. Blakham.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant; understands altering dresses; good seamstress; can dress hair any style; city reference. 316 East 83d St., ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant; thoroughly competent; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker; traveler and packer; highly recommended by present employer. 20 West 53d St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By lady's maid or seamstress; excellent in all kinds of fine sewing and dressmaking; best city reference. 157 East 57th St., Times Agency.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in private family where second man is kept; first-class references; very tall; nice appearance; aged 35; slight knowledge in English; lady can be seen. Butler, 142 West 30th St., care Mrs. Bluze.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—WIFE HOUSEWORKER.—Thoroughly experienced; superior accessible metropolitan recommendations; industrious, temperate, obliging, courteous, and trustworthy; smart appearance; moderate expectations. English, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 1619-38th.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly understands his business; not afraid of work; wife good cook or chambermaid if desired; good references; country preferred; wages moderate. Coachman, care of R. Williams, 228 East 26th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent in every respect; strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; written and personal references; city or country. Coachman, 113 West 51st St., private stable.

COACHMAN. — First-class; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; nine years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. Curley, 884 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for thoroughly competent coachman; lived with him nine years; best personal reference from his present employers. 134 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—By competent man; city or country; willing and obliging; terms moderate; best reference. P., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Married; has first-class city references; honest, sober; careful driver; civil and obliging; no objection to country. Coachman, Dakota Stable, 206 West 75th St.

COACHMAN.—By German; 30 years old; first-class; steady, competent, sober; best city references. Herzog, 538 6th St.

COACHMAN.—Highly recommended; strictly temperate; willing, obliging; long experience; city or country. 233 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply, 525 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; married; 5 years' reference from last employer. Coachman, 608 Columbus Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, &c.—Married; first-class, upright man; has made and stocked gardens, greenhouses, grapery, &c., in most judicious manner; has cared cattle, poultry, butter, &c.; has a son 16 years; for both, $50; house, fuel. Suffolk, seed store, 35 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, and vegetables; under glass and outdoors; references. Gardener, 124 Irvington, N. Y.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—By a single, smart-appearing Englishman; thoroughly competent; splendid accessible metropolitan references; sober, respectful, and industrious; careful driver. Bone, 145 West 54th St., private stable.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young man; indoors; private family; age, 25; assist waiting; five years' personal city references. Henry, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young Englishman; excellent personal city references. L., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By a competent young Englishman, with first-class city references. E. T., 1,291 Lexington Av.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—By young man; age, 25; city personal references. G. T., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN, &c.—By second man or single butler; aged 26; first-class reference. C. A., 887 4th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By competent young man; active, obliging; first-class references. Walker, 306 East 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

COMPANION and ASSISTANT.—By an American young man of good appearance, kind disposition, and musical talent; to a cultured gentleman accustomed to the best surroundings. Address, with some particulars, stating age, height, and weight, Protestant Companion, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COURIER.—Gentleman will recommend courier for abroad, or aid waiter in hotel in town; speaks four languages. A. V., 821 6

IT IS INTERNATIONAL NOW

JEWISH WOMEN ENLARGE THEIR COUNCIL'S SCOPE.

They Decide to Take the Word "National" Out of Their Corporate Title—New Constitution Adopted and Preparations Made for Election.

The delegates who began Sunday as representatives of the National Council of Jewish Women to hold their first convention in the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, have now become representatives of the Council of Jewish Women. The national distinction was dropped at the suggestion of the women of Canada and with the knowledge that Jewish women in Europe desire to affiliate with their American sisters.

Mrs. Mendola de Sola of Montreal made for Canada the protest against the use of the word "national."

"Canada," she said, "is not a foreign country. We are not foreigners."

"Canada is a foreign country," said Miss Hirschfield of Buffalo. "You can't go back on history, although we are sorry you don't belong to us."

"Canada will soon be with us," shouted a delegate in the rear of the hall, and then it was decided that the organization should not be limited in its name.

"Faith and Humanity," was adopted as the motto of the organization, and it was decided that a badge should be designed.

During the recess somebody introduced, among a group, a story that certain rabbis had objected to President Cleveland's address on the ground that its religious spirit was limited to Christianity.

"I have read the proclamation," said Mrs. Solomon, President of the council, "and it seemed to me to be a magnificent production. In my opinion it can offend nobody. I doubt whether any feeling against it exists among our rabbis."

The question of a new constitution was the one for which the delegates had been waiting. In it there had been, from the opening of the convention, the promise of a conflict. The Committee on Constitution reported early in the afternoon, and, as the sections were discussed singly, there appeared evidence that New-York and Chicago would face each other in line of battle.

New-York Feels Slighted.

All the National officers live in Chicago. The New-York delegates think that they, representatives of the greatest city in the country, have been shabbily treated, and that they are going to make a fight when the Nominating Committee meets to-day, was evidenced when Mrs. Esther Rusky interrupted the proceedings by calling attention to the fact that New-York was not even represented on the Nominating Committee.

Miss Sadie American, the Corresponding Secretary, was in an instant calling for the floor. Then she proceeded to express her opinion of the relative strength of New-York.

"This city," she said, "has only 386 members in good standing—members who have paid up. Many sections are in better condition than that. Mrs. Rusky knew these things when the Nominating Committee was appointed. That was the time for her to say anything she had on her mind."

"You are both out of order," said Mrs. Solomon, the President. "If Mrs. Rusky had not been out of the room so much she would have had a chance to talk about the Nominating Committee at the proper time."

"The acoustic properties of this hall are very poor," was Mrs. Rusky's reply.

"The New-York delegates are not talking understandingly," said Miss American to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "There is something in store for them, but they cannot seem to realize it. In fact, they are trying to spoil it all. Fight? I haven't heard of one, but—well, there's always fun in a good fight."

A constitution similar to the old one was adopted. It provides, as has been stated, for a change in the name; it appropriates for National purposes one-third of the section dues, and reduces the fee for patrons from $25 to $10 a year.

A Great Event in Judaism.

Dr. Morais of Philadelphia, who has condemned the Montefiore Bible, was called to the platform.

"This is a great event in the history of Judaism," he said, "and it may spread. I had entertained a disparaging conception regarding my sisters in the faith in the far West. I thought they were derelict in the observance of their religion, that their homes would cease to be recognized as Jewish and their children cease to be Jews. But I have been assured by correspondents and by word of mouth that they are in line again fighting with spiritual weapons for Judaism.

"I beg of you to stand for your religion and, in order to stand you must understand what it is. Going to the synagogues is not to be a Jew; contributing to charity is not to be a Jew. You must go to the source, the living fountain, the Bible."

Dr. Morais then attacked the Montefiore Bible.

"I admire the man who wrote that Bible," he said. "I think he is an honest man. I think he meant well and that when he wrote it he intended to do good. But I regret to differ with him entirely."

Dr. Morais condemned what he called "the higher criticism of the Bible," which, he said, was doing a great deal of harm.

"I beg of you," he said, "to study the Bible and not be biased by any one. Judge with your own mind."

The evening session was held in the Temple Beth-El.

The temple was crowded and the enthusiasm was as great as was the number of those in attendance. Many cities, it was made apparent at the beginning of the session, want to secure the Jewish Women's next convention. Mrs. Carrie S. Benjamin announced that merchants and residents of Denver want the delegates to go there next Summer. Then Miss American read requests from Omaha, Nashville, and Milwaukee. The question of the place for the next convention was referred to the National Board.

Story of the Bible.

The first paper was read by Miss Elizabeth Hirschfield of Buffalo.

"At present," she said, "the work of the council is more or less closely confined to the study of the Bible. I fancy the reason for this is threefold. One, the Bible forms a good unit for action; two, there is a resolution in favor of its study; three, it is an old Jewish habit from which there has been much falling away. The cause is perhaps not far to seek. In many minds there still lurks a remembrance of the Puritanic compulsion of early days, when the Bible meant an unconnected recital of uninteresting events; lists of names often hard and meaningless; tales of a land and a time equally removed.

"Now, the splendid processes of the new Biblical research have changed the attitude of men's minds toward the Bible. They bring to it the light of the new historical criticism, and it is transformed. It has become a living book. Trace its philosophical and spiritual development, and the Jew is seen at his best. No one will wonder that he has been tenacious of race and of faith.

"The New Testament as well as the Old has a claim on every thinking Jew. The life of the man Jesus, of Paul, of John, is as essentially a part of Jewish history as that of Moses or of Daniel. The New Testament marks a stage, shows an evolution, we cannot spare. The best of it is Jewish. Jesus learned it at Jewish knees and in the Jewish temple, charged as it was with an element of sweetness and of grace; an element, however, that had its beginning and its culmination in Jewish hearts and Jewish souls."

Opportunities Her Theme.

Mrs. Henrietta G. Frank of Chicago, a sister of Mrs. Solomon, the President, talked of opportunities.

"This convention," she said, "means that the Jewish woman is using her powers in every direction to further the best interests of the society of which she forms a part. The powers that formerly she used only in the narrowest circles, she now utilizes in co-operation with her sisters, recognizing that thereby all will be the gainers. Women have more opportunity for self-culture than men have, for whether this means real power must be shown by the test of actual use. The claim of practical life must never be ignored.

"To broaden our views and to help us fulfill our duties in the best and wisest manner is the aim of organizations for women. They all recognize that the family is the unit of society, but they also lay stress upon the fact that the family and home are part of the larger society outside of it, and that our duties and obligations do not cease with our individual interests.

"The Jew should not separate himself socially or politically. We are not strangers in a strange land here. In all civic and political matters Israel is united with the people among whom he dwells. Israel should be a spiritual, not a temporal power. Judaism inspires man to the highest concepts of his social relations and of the dignity of life when attuned to duty. Dogma and creed are not for us means of salvation. The fundamental principles of Judaism are its dogmas, but upon their acceptance or denial does not depend reward or punishment. The rights of the individual mind and conscience are supreme."

Told of Mission Schools.

Mrs. Henry Hahn of Philadelphia spoke of "Mission Schools as a Means and an End."

"Thousands of children are placed under the tutelage which should elevate them, but does it always do so? Are there instructors equal to the sacred task of imparting, not only the written laws, but those dictated by an innate love for religion and truth? There are such among us, and more will arise to succeed them. Still, there is a lukewarmness in the cause for Judaism, and it is the few who shoulder the responsibility. Our people, so warmhearted—ever ready to allay the pangs of penury, are slow in recognizing the importance of contributing food for the soul as well as the body. Our mission schools hunger for aid, so tardy in coming.

"The Gentile missions thrive—old and young lending their energies in spreading the Gospel. Their tangible God—represented as saint and martyr—appeals to the senses; pictures, images, and song keep alive a history, needing them all to perpetuate it. It is this resort to the material that has made Christianity the religion of the civilized world.

"Through something more spiritual has Judaism survived the persecutions of centuries; voices in Israel have not been raised in invocations to a man God, and so-called Mediator, but to the great Mystery, beyond the portrayal of the highest art. It is this spiritual love and reverence we must continue to instil in our youths, so that the simplest and grandest faith may live.

"Hampered by adverse circumstances, attendant on the minority, the religious training of our own children is difficult, but how much more so those in our mission schools. Even example is, in many instances, missing. They come to us untaught, unkempt, suspicious, and—sad to relate—often false. In their homes all this is fostered, and only those who have come in contact with the work of reformation know its difficulties.

"Our mission schools mean care and love for our own people, they do not aim at enlarged numbers, through conversions. There is not effort to counteract the influence of birth and education, but we do strive to keep our own. Gentile missionary work is more extended, in all lands it seeks to Christianize the people. Many good men and women sacrifice themselves for the salvation of others and succeed in materially adding numbers to the different denominations. Their labors are not, as one would suppose, confined to the savage or heathen, but, believing that only through Jesus can souls be saved, they have endeavored, in many instances, to gather our people into the fold. Did a Jew follow such an example we would spurn him, or pity his lack of reason.

"With our views of religion, we cannot sympathize in a movement bearing with it so much to be censured. None of us can presume to imagine that our religious convictions only are acceptable to God, or that a divided household, which proselytism often creates, can secure happiness here or hereafter. Thank God, Jewish households are Jews at heart, and as adherence to habits formed in early life is natural, so it is that the impressions received then influence us always. Why change them if they are good and we believe and live up to them?"

For a Common Day of Rest.

Mrs. Frank urged that the Jews join with Christians in observing Sunday as their day of rest. The customs of the rest of the world, she said, separated the Jewish man from his fellows when he paid his devotion to God on Saturday.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan of this city praised the statements of Mrs. Frank in their generality, but objected to the statement that Jews, by keeping the Sabbath, cut themselves off from the community in which they live.

"The Seventh Day Baptists and the Adventists," she said, "keep the same day, and they are not outlawed. The great trouble is that our people are fonder of going to matinées and baseball games and other amusements than they are of going to the synagogue."

Rabbi H. P. Mendes was called on for a speech. Women, he declared, could do more for the strengthening of Judaism than the rabbis had ever done. He urged the discussion of the question of Jews making Sunday their religious day, but he also scored the Jews who do not keep holy the Sabbath.

"All honor," he said, "to those who feel the need of divine service at least once a week. They are far better than those Jews who spend the Sabbath in trading and gambling. The women should not meddle with this Sabbath question. They should leave it to the rabbis."

Mrs. Solomon interrupted the rabbi and said:

"I have tried to keep this convention free from theological discussion. The rabbis have the next three years to think over this matter."

A paper on "Our Religious Schools; What Can the Council Do for Them?" was read by Mrs. Clara Block of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The convention will close to-day. Officers will be elected this morning, and a reception will be given by the New-York section at Sherry's this afternoon.

NO MEDIATOR, SAYS THE RABBI.

A Protest Against the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Rabbi Machol of the Scoville Avenue Temple protests against that portion of President Cleveland's Thanksgiving proclamation in which there is a recognition of Christ as a mediator between man and God.

"I believe," said Rabbi Machol, "the President exceeded the prerogatives of his office and all precedent by making reference to a mediating influence in religious affairs. Th Jews recognize no mediator between man and God. I do not believe that the President was influenced by biased motives, but his proclamation could be construed as a secular declaration. I intend to make a public declaration of my views on this matter next Sunday.

"I do not think the matter is so serious as to require a lengthy comment, but its serious possibilities cannot be overlooked. The President tells us to implore forgiveness of our sins and a continuation of heavenly favor 'through the mediation of Him who taught us how to pray.' I would be inclined to let the matter pass unnoticed if it did not interfere with one of the principal tenets of the Jewish faith, which recognizes no medium between man and God."

BELTING PRICES UNCHANGED.

Annual Meeting of the Leather Manufacturing Association.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association was held yesterday at the Astor House. E. A. Burgess of Providence, R. I., presided.

The Manhattan Leather Belting Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., and The E. E. Burnham Company of Lawrence, Mass., were admitted to membership. It was decided that the present association price list be continued and that any advance that might be necessary by reason of the advance in the price of hides and leather should be in the shape of a decreased discount from that at present allowed.

The old officers of the association were all re-elected. They are Pliny Jewell, Hartford, Conn., President; E. A. Burgess, Providence, R. I., Vice President, and George H. Blake of this city, Secretary and Treasurer.

Beyer & Co. Sue Hammerstein.

A. Beyer & Co., incorporated, have begun an action in the Supreme Court against Oscar Hammerstein to set aside transfers of property made by him to his wife and son about a month ago. The parcels transferred include the Harlem Opera House, the Columbus Theatre, and the Olympia, together with other real estate. Lis pendens notices have been filed against the properties in question. Beyer & Co. recovered a judgment of $5,000 against Hammerstein in the Supreme Court several weeks ago, in a suit brought on notes.

ELEVATOR MEN ACCUSED

SAID TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DROP IN WHEAT.

The Accusation Made in a Chicago Court Before Judge Tuley Yesterday—Tables Offered in Its Support.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—In the elevator controversy which was resumed before Judge Tuley to-day, Attorney Henry S. Robbins, representing the Board of Trade interests, advanced a novel and startling proposition. The evidence which will form the basis of his argument was presented to-day. It consists of tables compiled from the reports of the Warehouse Commission and covering the period from 1873 to 1896. The proposition which the attorney will urge is that the big elevator men of Chicago are responsible for the general depression of the wheat market.

According to Attorney Robbins, these tables show that the immense amount of grain kept constantly in store in Chicago elevators accounts for the depression of the market.

The statistics show that while the capacity of the elevators has increased from 13,000,000 to 41,000,000 bushels since 1873, the total receipts are practically the same as they were in 1873. The additional capacity is being utilized, it is said, for keeping grain in store.

Taking, first, grain of all kinds, the tables show that with practically the same total receipts for 1874 and 1876 the speculative tendency had grown to such an extent that the least amount of grain in store in 1895 was twice the highest amount in 1874. The tables next deal with wheat. They show that the receipts of wheat during 1895 were less than in 1874, and the following deductions are made:

The minimum amount in store in 1895 was forty-seven times that of 1874; the maximum amount of 1895 was seven and one-half times more than 1874, while the minimum of 1895 was four times the maximum of 1874. The condition of things in the wheat market was therefore worse than in the grain market in general.

The object of the elevator men in keeping the grain in store is, Mr. Robbins argues, to keep prices low, so as to reduce the amount of capital invested.

The controversy between the warehouse men and the Board of Trade began a year and a half ago, when the Board of Trade sought to prevent the warehouse men from dealing in grain in the open market. It was claimed that the latter were violating their charter provisions, as they were buying and selling grain owned by other people, which was merely stored in their warehouses. The Warehouse Commissioners decided against the elevator people, and the case was then taken into court.

WHEAT RISING IN PRICE AGAIN.

A Decidedly Bullish Market in the Chicago Pit.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The heaviness which has been the chief feature in the grain trade for two days past culminated at the opening to-day. There was a drop in prices in all markets on first trades. Wheat touched 76, December wheat became the leader, with a bull market, and prices were lifted nearly 2 cents in two hours. There was some covering by shorts, some investment buying, an increase in the volume of trade, and better feeling in all quarters.

Many of the big commission houses in the wheat trade wired their customers last night and early this morning to buy wheat on any further weakness this morning. Their advice was in substance that the market had dropped 5 cents, and that a rally was due. While the commission people were reaching outsiders, the individual bulls in the trade and half a hundred others were figuring the same way. They had their bull clothes on. And they wanted was a further drop in prices at the opening. They got this. It was to their advantage also that opening prices were down at the points where puts were sold on the curb. The December option opened with sales at 76⅝ cents, and went down flat to 76 cents. This started buying against puts by people who were waiting for these prices to be reached. Among these was Cudahy, who took wheat through numerous brokers. This started buying by shorts. The advancing market drew out bull news just as a big fire draws the wind, which increases its force. The advance was not checked until December sold at 77¾ cents, nearly 2 cents recovery from its low point.

There was a remarkably good advance the last half hour. The December price moved up from 77½ cents to 78½@78⅝ cents, and closed at 78½ cents—2½ cents up from opening. There was no special news the last half hour. Very many in the trade worked for a reaction from the early advance. At the last they were frightened into covering their lines.

The result of the day's trading was a great surprise to the whole bear fraternity.

ONLY TWO DAYS A WIFE.

Mrs. Reynolds Parted from Her Husband by Death.

Friends of Mrs. Lucius E. Reynolds, whose husband died here two days after their marriage, are interested in the legal complications which may arise as to the possession of the dead man's property.

Mr. Reynolds was seventy-nine years old. He had known and wanted to marry Mrs. Reynolds for several years. Prior to this marriage Mrs. Reynolds was a widow—Mrs. Mary A. Norton. She lived in Washington, D. C., where Mr. Reynolds met her, but recently she had come to New-York as a nurse. Mr. Reynolds followed her here, and when she finally consented to the marriage it was with the understanding that a patient she was then nursing should continue to receive her attention.

The marriage took place Monday evening, Nov. 9, at the church of Dr. Charles B. Chapin, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Convent Avenue. Immediately after the ceremony Mrs. Reynolds went to attend her patient. She was accompanied by her husband, who staid until 11 o'clock, when he went to the Colonial Hotel, where he had been stopping. The next morning early he came down stairs and said he had been ill during the night, and asked that his wife be sent for. Mrs. Reynolds went to him at once. He seemed to grow better during Tuesday afternoon, but became worse again, and died about midnight Wednesday, of heart failure.

Mrs. Reynolds is now in Washington. She is understood to have said that Mr. Reynolds told her after the marriage that a will which he had previously made had been destroyed, and that he would make another will in her favor as soon as possible.

Grand Jurors Inspect Institutions.

The Grand Jury did not pass upon any bills of indictment yesterday, but devoted their time to an inspection of a number of the city institutions. They first visited Bellevue Hospital, but they remained only a few minutes inside the gates. They looked in at the Morgue and inspected the grounds, but did not go through any of the hospital wards. From the Morgue they went to Blackwell's Island. Here a very thorough inspection was made. All the institutions there were visited. It was nearly 5 o'clock when the Grand Jurors returned.

Three Fires in a Tenement.

Fire was discovered in the woodshed of the tenement house at 158 Sherman Avenue, Jersey City, Tuesday afternoon. At 6 P. M. Frederick Hecking, a tenant, found the mat at the door of his rooms burning. At 8 o'clock the mat at the front door was found burning. Both mats had been saturated with kerosene. The owner of the house yesterday demanded an investigation. The inquiry showed that the fires were caused by mischievous children living in the house.

WATERS PIANOS

Examine the new WATERS UPRIGHTS and you will discover that a thoroughly first-class piano of WONDERFUL TONE QUALITIES can be purchased at a very reasonable price, and, if desired, on small monthly payments. We claim to offer the best pianos, the greatest inducements, and the most liberal terms. Please call or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

OPEN EVENINGS until January 1st.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

$80,000 DRESS GOODS SALE.

Merz's Imported Novelty Pieces Auctioned in Small Lots.

Townsend & Montant of 87 and 89 Leonard Street sold at peremptory sale yesterday a stock of novelty dress goods, imported by Franz Merz through C. A. Auffmordt & Co., and also a special line of black and colored dress goods. The sale was important as comprising many lines of goods not generally seen in auction rooms. The goods were exclusively of this year's importations, and many of the lines were extremely desirable, being seasonable and fashionable in weave and design.

Buyers were plentiful, and the bidding was brisk from the start. On account of the varying styles sold, a detailed statement of prices would be too lengthy, but the satisfactory outcome of the sale, which was much in doubt originally in the mind of the owner, is shown by the total for the novelty goods sale, which was upward of $45,000 for 17,000 pieces.

The entire sales, including the black and colored dress goods, netted fully $80,000. Much satisfaction at the result was felt by all concerned, while the sale gave an opportunity to buy small lots of imported goods at prices within the reach of many smaller jobbers and dealers throughout the country.

Among these actual buyers were:

D. H. Holmes & Co., New-Orleans; L. Fellman, New-Orleans; Kaufman & Isaacs, New-Orleans; B. Fellman, New-Orleans; A. Schwartz & Co., New-Orleans; Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; Joseph Horne & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. Kahn, Son & Co., Baltimore; M. Coldenberg, Baltimore; D. Crawford & Co., St. Louis; R. B. Maxwell & Co., Mansfield, Ohio; Partridge & Netcher, Chicago; E. M. Bass & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Miller & Peck, Waterbury, Conn.; J. Steinbach, Asbury Park, N. J.; J. L. Brandeis & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; Nathan Oatman, Baltimore; Joel Oatman & Sons, Baltimore; M. Silberman & Sons, Philadelphia; the Dannenburg Company, Macon, Ga.; Kahlberg, Strauss & Frohman, San Francisco; Levi Brothers, Brooklyn; Houston & Henderson, Boston; R. H. White, Boston; Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston; Kline & Eppenheim, Reading, Penn.; B. F Duwees, Philadelphia; Frederick Loeser, Brooklyn; Syndicate Trading Company, New-York; S. Steinfeld & Co., New-York; T. Rothschild, New-York; I. D. Cohen & Co., New-York; Wolf, Bloom & Co., New-York; H. Kahn, New-York; Bullene, Moore & Emery, Kansas City; L. L. Plant & Co., Newark, N. J.; A. Saltz, Keyport and Red Bank, N. J.; Dry Goods Union, New-York; Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; the Alnes & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Lewis, New-York; R. Wolf, New-York; Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Bralower & Wachsman, New-York; Cohen, Furschgott & Benedict, Jacksonville, Fla.; H. Rosenthal, New-York; H. Choate & Co., Winona, Minn.

SILK HANDKERCHIEF SALE.

Products of the Phoenix Company Auctioned for $75,000.

A peremptory trade sale of nearly 12,000 dozen silk handkerchiefs and mufflers was held by Field, Chapman & Fenner, 80 and 82 Leonard Street, yesterday. The sale was by order of the Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company, Graef & Co., agents, and consisted of the widely assorted output of the Paterson Mills.

In the trade much interest was felt in the sale, and the attendance was heavy. Bidding opened without great life, but later in the day, with the appearance of more buyers and better grades, the prices were better. Handkerchiefs ranged in price from 21 cents to 34 cents per dozen, though a very few were sold at 10 cents. The average on handkerchiefs was about 27 cents. Mufflers were sold at varying prices, from 55 cents to $1.12½ per dozen. On these the average price was about 85 cents. The total sale was upward of $75,000. This was considered eminently satisfactory by both owners and auctioneers.

The goods sold included brocade mufflers, in creams, blacks, and colors, frosted grounds, plain black twill mufflers, heavy satin twill ladies' mufflers, twill check mufflers, satin brocade mufflers with fancy borders, black twill mufflers with fancy stripes, fancy swivel mufflers, black twill mufflers with plain satin borders, satin brocade mufflers, extra size mufflers, satin twill with satin borders, Scotch plaid mufflers, polka dot swivel mufflers, cream ground satin swivel mufflers, mock swivel and plain Roman mufflers, Persian black grounds, all black twill hemstitched mufflers, fancy illuminated and Dresden effects, plain black and heavy black twill handkerchiefs, scarlet twill handkerchiefs, and satin brocade handkerchiefs in cream, black, and colors.

Among the actual buyers were:

Joel J. Bailey, Philadelphia; Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn; Boggs & Buhl, Allegheny City, Penn.; S. Steinfeld & Co., New-York; Morris Well & Sons, New-York; Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., New-York; Dunham, Buckley & Co., New-York; Partridge & Netcher, Chicago; C. B. Rouss, New-York; Cohen & Endel, New-York; E. Ridley & Sons, New-York; M. & C. Mayer, New-York; M. Homburg & Co., New-York; John Daniell & Sons, New-York; D. Crawford & Co., St. Louis; Joseph A. Hearn & Son, New-York; Bloomingdale Brothers, New-York; Dry Goods Union, New-York; Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit; Hahne & Co., Newark; Syndicate Trading Company, New-York; Furst Brothers, Jersey City; Lord & Taylor, New-York; Burton, Price & Co., New-York; J. Epstein, New-York; Voight, Herpolsheimer & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Carter Dry Goods Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Lamsen Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; I. Wise & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. C. Cohen & Co., Rochester, N. Y., and Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City.

Mr. Hobart's Informal Reception.

Vice President-elect Garret A. Hobart was a witness in a suit brought by the First National Bank of Paterson, N. J., against Seth M. Tuttle, a Trustee of the National Broadway Bank of this city, in the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon. When it became known that Mr. Hobart was in the courtroom a large crowd of curious persons thronged into the room to get a close look at him. When Mr. Hobart had completed his short testimony, which related to his connection with the bank, of which he has been a Director and attorney for twenty years, Judge Beach reserved his decision. Then the courtroom had the appearance of an afternoon reception as those present gathered about him to shake his hand.

Celebrated Its Ninety-second Birthday.

The New-York Historical Society meeting last night in the Library, Eleventh Street and Second Avenue, was in celebration of the society's ninety-second anniversary. Dr. Justin Winsor of Harvard University delivered an address on "Cabot and the Transmission of English Power in North America." On the stage were President John A. King, Vice President John S. Kennedy, Dean Hoffman, Robert Schell, and William Kelby.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SOME HOLIDAY REFLECTIONS.

Because cheval glasses are a necessity to those who would be well dressed we secure the finest French plate glass and give it such a charming setting of wood as makes it dainty enough for the daintiest room; choice enough for the choicest of holiday gifts.

Rich specimens in mahogany have the frames richly carved or decorated with inlay Birdseye maple and birch pieces are delicately carved. Even those in simple frames at $21.00 are charming—so carefully are they made when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

CANDIDATES FOR POSTMASTER.

Wilbur F. Wakeman and Clarence W. Meade Talked Of.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, returned from a trip "West" yesterday. One of the Western cities which he visited was Canton, Ohio, and so far as records indicate he was the first New-York Republican to pay his respects to the President-elect, at the latter's home, since the election.

Mr. Wakeman, as Secretary of the Tariff League, has become an ardent admirer of Major McKinley. He spent an evening with him on his recent visit.

"I found Major McKinley in good health," he said, "and had a very pleasant chat with him on general topics."

Mr. Wakeman does not admit it, but he is credited with an ambition to succeed Charles W. Dayton as Postmaster of New-York. Mr. Dayton was appointed early in June, 1893, and if he serves a term of four years only, the politicians have but little more than six months in which to award his place.

Mr. Wakeman is not alone among Republicans who figure in the slate-making. Former Justice Clarence W. Meade, who was a candidate for Congress in the Tenth District, is said to have the backing of the organization, or, at any rate, of a portion of it, for the Postmastership. National Committeeman Fred S. Gibbs is Mr. Meade's son-in-law. Mr. Wakeman is not in close touch with the local organization. Mr. Platt's friends say that he has used the machinery of the American Protective Tariff League to fight the Tiogan in this State. They would not support Wakeman for any place.

Some time ago it was said that the American Protective Tariff League would go out of existence if McKinley were elected. Its mission to spread the doctrine of a high protective tariff, it was said, would have been accomplished. Major McKinley as President would be counted on to "do the rest."

Mr. Wakeman wrote to the members of the Governing Board and asked their views as to closing up. A majority of the board opposed any such action.

"The chances are," said Mr. Wakeman, yesterday, "that the league will continue to do business at the old stand."

MAYOR GLEASON PLEADS.

Says He Is Not Guilty of Violating the Election Law.

Mayor Gleason appeared in the Queen's County Court, in Long Island City, yesterday to plead not guilty to the indictment charging him with violation of the election law. The courtroom was crowded. The big Mayor was accompanied by his counsel, George Stevens and Thomas P. Burke. After the indictment had been read Mr. Stevens said that in pleading not guilty his client reserved the right to withdraw the plea and enter a demurrer.

District Attorney Noble asked Justice Gaynor to fix an early day for the trial, and Mr. Stevens hotly protested that there was no necessity for any haste. Justice Gaynor said that he did not believe that he could try the case at this term of the court, but that he would decide Monday.

LEGAL NOTES.

Benjamin F. Farrar, as assignee of John C. Whitehead, brought action in the Supreme Court against Homer Lee for $1,000, claiming that a bond for that sum, executed by Michael Tanner, was made by the latter as the agent of Mr. Lee and for his sole benefit, and that Mr. Lee received the money. A judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer by defendant to the complaint has been reversed by the Appellate Division, all the Judges concurring in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, holding that a person not a party to a bond may not be held liable thereon because he received the benefit of the transaction, and on the theory that he was the undisclosed principal of the obligor.

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William A. Fensley, while in a condition of insolvency, took $1,500 from his business and turned it over to his wife in pretended payment of a loan of that amount. Then he made a general assignment and used this money at the assignee's sale in the purchase of the assigned property, and thereafter resumed and is still conducting the business, substantially as principal, though in his wife's name. In a suit by the Universal Bag Company, Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court has given judgment setting aside the assignment as being a device to defraud creditors.

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William Kessler sued Berthold Levy and another in the old Court of Common Pleas over two years ago for goods sold, and under a charge that defendants had fraudulently disposed of their property got an order for their arrest. The General Term, on appeal, set that order aside, and its decision was affirmed in October, 1895, by the Court of Appeals. Having become convinced that he could not prove the charge, Kessler moved before Judge Beekman yesterday to be allowed to amend his complaint by striking out the allegation of fraud, and in that way save himself from defeat. The application was denied, because after such a lapse of time it would be unfair to the other side. Kessler can sue again, however, on the contract, though he will be mulcted in the costs of this action.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Katharine Grey is seriously ill at her residence, the Hotel San Remo. Miss Grey is suffering from peritonitis.

—As the Knickerbocker Theatre will be required for a rehearsal the afternoon of Nov. 30, the lecture of Ian Maclaren will be delivered in the Empire Theatre.

—Camille D'Arville will revive "Kismet" at the Park Theatre, Philadelphia, Jan. 4. Miss D'Arville's company will be under the management of W. J. Block.

—A dramatic performance in aid of the Metropolitan Dispensary and Hospital will be given at the Herald Square Theatre Thursday afternoon, Jan. 7. Miss Mildred Holland will present a play called "The Sorceress of Palmistry," by Giles Reynolds Warren. She will be assisted by Mrs. Louise Eldridge, Mr. Charles Kent, Mr. Sheridan Block, and others.

—The Young Ladies' Charitable Society of this city will give a performance of Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown" at the Lexington Avenue Opera House this evening for the benefit of the charity fund. The cast will include the original players of Hoyt's Theatre, Laura Biggar and Burt Haverly taking the principal parts. A ball and reception will follow the entertainment.

—Harry Furniss, the English caricaturist, will give a unique entertainment, called "The Humors of Parliament," at Chickering Hall, Monday, Nov. 23. In a series of character sketches Mr. Furniss reproduces Salisbury, Gladstone, Chamberlain, Balfour, and other eminent British statesmen as they appear during a session of Parliament. The description of events and incidents in the Commons and House of Lords is accompanied by many views made from the original caricatures drawn by Mr. Furniss during his twenty years' experience as an artist and journalist.

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STORES.

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Special attention to out-of-town orders.

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GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

People who have visited Coney Island during the past warm days say that it is delightful beyond anything that can be said of it during the regular season. Tuesday the great expanse of water was like a sheet of glass, the air was soft and balmy, and the silence, broken only by the ripple of the water as it washed up on to the beach, was inexpressively restful.

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Notwithstanding the fact that since the 5th of October no new recruits have been taken at the United States recruiting station on Third Avenue, and that notice to that effect was published, the same average number of men—between thirty and forty—apply daily. When there is an opening for new recruits an advertisement to that effect is kept standing in some of the daily papers. This notice was at one time put in by a six months' contract, but that has been changed to three to make more learoom for a change, in cases like the present, when the regiments are full. The last advertisement ran out only the last of October, and a few of the applicants have called the attention of the men at the recruiting station to the fact that there was still a printed call for men. They were exceptions, however, for a large majority of the men who are anxious to spend a few years in the service of their country are said to be individuals but little given to reading of any kind, even the newspapers. To what class and from what business the men come who enlist it would be interesting to know. It cannot always be told, however, even from what the men say. They have the reputation at the station of telling as little truth about themselves as is possible, if the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth would serve them better. A common digression from the truth comes from men who find it too much trouble to take an application papers for citizenship. A man with an Irish brogue that could only have been acquired by a healthy youth spent on the Emerald Isle declares with all the emphasis of which he is capable that he was born in New-York. But it is of no avail, and he takes out his papers or he has no chance of wearing a uniform. These times, when the army is full and no new men are taken in, are of semi-occasional occurrence, coming perhaps once a year.

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Election-bet returns are still being heard from. There was a bet paid in Brooklyn the other day which was received with great enthusiasm by all the small boys who heard of it and were able to assist in the éclat of the occasion. It was the time-honored bet by which the winner was to enjoy a triumphal ride in a wheelbarrow with the loser as a prancing steed. But if there was anything about the vivacity of the steed in the programme it was not to be found upon the night of the grand occasion. It was an unusually grand occasion, and a five and-drum corps, playing gayly, led the procession; the winner, wearing a silk hat and carrying a flag, sat with his feet hanging easily over the wheel, while the man who was acting as horse power trudged after with an expression of utter and hopeless misery on his face. It was this that increased the interest of the spectators and added to the mirthfulness of the small boys, who formed an addition to the procession in the rear and formed wings on either side. All along Jefferson Avenue the procession marched, and up and down, in and out through the blocks, to the joy of the people on the quiet streets and the ever-increasing unhappiness of the man at the wheelbarrow.

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Paul de Longpré, the artist whose past year's work is now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, is to do one of his beautiful floral pieces for the drawing room of a new yacht which is being built for Edwin Ward, the banker. It is to be an unusually fine yacht, and will be named Althaea, after Mr. Ward's wife. Mr. de Longpré's painting will be of the althaea blossoms. He will also make a design of the same flower for the flag of the yacht, which will be an embroidered reproduction.

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A woman's hat did a turn all by itself up on Sixth Avenue the other day, and, though there was not much action in the part, the hat made a hit, if creating a widespread interest can be called a hit. It was a busy time of the day, and the hat lay on the sidewalk just under the Eighteenth Street station of the elevated road. Crowds were passing, but the mass of people broke as it reached this point and gave a wide berth to the little old black hat lying there. The first thought was that it must have fallen from the station overhead, and occasionally a man or woman who was not too busy stopped and looked up and around to see if the owner was in sight. But she was not, and the hat lay on the sidewalk in a little island of isolation until an old woman, one of the street peddlers with a basket of shoe lacings, came along. She, too, glanced around and at the station above for a possible owner before she picked it up. The hat was of straw, with two large holes made by hatpins at the back, and trimmed with rusty black. "It's like meself, not good for much," remarked the old woman as she examined it carefully, but she carried it off, or it might be lying there still, unharmed by the passing crowds.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—An organ recital will be given at the Park Presbyterian Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock. Arthur Rose will conduct the recital.

—The two-story frame dwelling of C. De Forest Burns, on Betner's Lane, between River Avenue and Cuthbert's Lane, King's Bridge, caught fire yesterday afternoon and was destroyed.

—Sheriff Tamsen yesterday received notice from the Department of Public Works that his new quarters in the Old Criminal Court on Chambers Street were ready for his occupancy. Sheriff Tamsen says

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The New-York Times.

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MOODY TALKS OF GRACE

STIRRING SCENES AT THE COOPER UNION MEETING.

Two Women Grow Hysterical from Religious Excitement—Commander Ballington Booth Prays for the Evangelist.

Many persons in working attire attended the afternoon meeting of the revivalists in Cooper Union yesterday, and the hall was more than taxed to accommodate the throng which came to hear the preaching and singing. As on the preceding day, an overflow gathering was arranged for, but yet numbers preferred to remain without seats than to go to this additional meeting. Not one left the ends of the hall when Mr. Moody called attention to the fact that those who were forced to take up uncomfortable positions near the doors could find seats ready made for them if they went around to where the Rev. Dr. Dixon was speaking in Seventh Street.

The meeting was undoubtedly the best of those which the evangelists have held in Cooper Union during the present revival. It was best in numbers. It had an audience of a more representative character of the entire community. It brought out more of revivalistic manifestation. It produced some exciting scenes, such as have not been witnessed in the present series of meetings before, and Mr. Moody appeared to have determined to make things not only lively, but mirthful.

It might be added that Commander Ballington Booth of the Volunteers made a good second to Mr. Moody. The commander shared the honors of the hour with the evangelist.

There were a good many vacant seats on the platform, and the attendance of the clerical element was somewhat diminished. A few words of invitation to occupy them soon filled up these gaps. Mr. Moody's characteristic comments, particularly those on the weakness of the instruments which God used in the furtherance of His work, set the house in laughter frequently. He did not overlook his friends on Fifth Avenue who go one night to a dance or a theatre, and the next to a religious meeting.

Asked for Mercy.

While leading in one of the prayers of the service Mr. Moody turned around on hearing the cries of a well-dressed woman who had made her way to the platform. She was in tears and shrieked out loudly:

"O Lord, be merciful to me! Lord, pardon me!" She was placed in a chair, where she remained until the end of the service wiping off her tears with a handkerchief. Ballington Booth said words of soothing to her, and she rapidly became composed. In the body of the hall, immediately after, another loud cry was heard. An elderly woman wearing spectacles, seated half a dozen seats from the platform, exclaimed "Praise the Lord!" several times. She was watching the woman on the platform intently and appeared to be sympathetically attacked. This woman also made her way to the platform and was seen to rest her hand in that of the other woman.

Some excitement was caused by these incidents, and pious ejaculations were heard on all sides. In making the final prayer, Mr. Moody referred to the "friend who had come boldly to the platform and said, 'Pray for me!'

"May her name be written in the Book this afternoon, and may she become a daughter of Heaven!" he said.

A rumor went through the hall that she was a resident of Fifth Avenue who had been influenced by the evangelist's references to that select neighborhood during the series of sermons he has been giving. The statement needs verification, but she was a well-dressed woman of probably forty years of age, of deep, dark eyes, and a pale face of the religious cast.

They Kept Their Seats.

It was noticeable at the end of the meeting, however, when Commander Booth and Mr. Moody requested those who wished to join the army of Christ to stand up, that a great number kept their seats.

The singing of the choir under direction of Mr. Birkholz was the feature, as usual, at the opening. "God Is Love" and "My Jesus as Thou Wilt," having been sung, prayer was offered by Pastor D. W. Crouch of Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. J. W. Tamblyn of Brooklyn. Mr. Sankey sang the hymn, "I Shall Be Satisfied." Then the old favorite, "Saved by Grace," was heard. Commander Booth said the following prayer:

"O Lord, we have been singing together that beautiful song, 'Saved by Grace,' and while our voices have been rising in one melodious sound, we have been meditating upon the width and depth of that great ocean of grace that Thou hast provided for the sons of men. Some of us probably have been desiring from the heart that we personally, individually, might understand more of its saving and keeping power. We thank Thee that Thou has made it possible for us to have in our own hearts the healing, saving properties of that wonderful grace. Thou dost call us to be filled with that grace up to the measure of our capacity. We do not blame the little pitcher because it does not hold more water when it is filled. While it is filled up to the measure of its capacity it fulfills its office, and that for which it was made. And just so dost Thou call upon Thy children to be filled with the love and grace and power of God up to the measure of their individual capacity. Do Thou grant that the songs and petitions and pleadings and addresses of this meeting may lead some poor seeking soul to step down to the water's brink and partake of the saving, healing properties of this great sea of grace that Thou hast provided for men. ["Amen."]

"Do Thou grant that Thy spirit this day may lead some soul to desire this grace. Do Thou, Lord, grant that at the conclusion of this meeting many may have the joyous news to proclaim that they have found the saving grace of God.

"We of the Volunteers, that small regiment of the Lord's hosts, are glad to acknowledge that this work is doing good. Do Thou let it spread, that thousands may stop and drink of the waters of life which thou hast provided, that they thirst no more.

"Let Thy blessing rest upon the leader of this movement. Be with him, giving unto him that strength he needs physically, and, above all, that strength which comes from the spirit of God, to deal with the hearts of those whom he shall address."

Preached on Grace.

Evangelist Moody then preached his sermon, the third one, on "Grace."

"Have you grace enough," he asked, "to live out this Gospel among your neighbors and friends, that you may do your business all right, take advantage of nobody, and pay up all your just debts?

"How do you treat your wife? If you are polite as a Frenchman to the neighbors and cross and peevish to your wife, your service is good for nothing. God will never use that kind of people.

"Christ died to make us a peculiar people, zealous for good works. He created us to serve. That's what we are down here for. I don't have much hope of Christianity becoming aggressive until we use the little cups as well as the big ones, as Commander Booth mentioned.

"I want to speak of service. You know the words 'Bring me an offering of every man that bringeth it willingly, and with his heart.' You must serve God from the heart. I have seen the thermometer go down 50 degrees in a church where a minister talked of his duty to preach God's Word. Let love be the motive power, not duty.

"If you sent your mother a Christmas present because it was your duty, she would send it back to you. If you told her that you would provide for her for that reason, she would feel like going out to work for herself.

"What were the offerings which the Lord asked for? He did not ask for gold alone, nor for silver. Gold is so common in heaven that they pave the streets with it. But God wants from you that which you think the most of.

"Goat's hair is also mentioned. They are acceptable as gold to Him. Now, bring on your goat's hairs.

"Paul sums up the five things that God uses. They are the weak things, the base things, the foolish things, the despised things, the things which are not. You cannot get any lower than those five, and if God can use them He can use any of us.

Would Not Believe God.

"Moses thought the Almighty made a mistake. He would not believe that God sent him. One day the Lord said: 'What's that in thy hand?' Moses said: 'A rod.' 'Well,' said the Lord, 'with that you can deliver the children of Egypt.' Could anything be easier than that?

"Suppose he met a modern New-York freethinker. The latter would say: 'Well, Moses, what is taking you to Egypt? Moses would answer: 'I am going to demand of Pharaoh to let the children of Egypt go free.' 'What are you going to do it with?' 'This rod.' He would want to put Moses in a lunatic asylum."

Mr. Moody's tones were stentorian as he drew the lesson from this. He said:

"I will tell you that when the Almighty linked His power with that rod it was worth more than all the battering rams, artillery, and infantry that have ever been on the face of the earth."

"That soon became a famous rod," said the preacher. The audience laughed heartily. "If God can so use an old dried-up stick He can use you and me," he added.

"God wanted to take the walls of Jericho, and He used rams' horns. Imagine the clergy going around with rams' horns! The Fifth Avenue people would say that we should get them of silver, or perhaps gold. We have too many silver trumpets just now. We hear a great deal of silver-tongued orators. The Lord deliver us from them."

Some one cried "Amen!" to this, and there was general laughter in the audience.

The next illustration given by the evangelist of the power of God was that of Gideon, whose army of 32,000 men dwindled to only 300 and had only pitchers for weapons. Yet they conquered a force of 135,000.

Too Much Doubting.

"You would not like to go out to-day with empty pitchers. You would be afraid of getting shot. The trouble with the Church to-day is that we are doubting the Word. Men are getting up in pulpits and telling us that the Word isn't true.

"Make up your mind from this hour that you are going to do something for your Master. A lot of Christians are afraid they will be regarded as 'peculiar' people. My friends we want peculiar people just now. God chooses peculiar people to do His work.

"Enoch was a peculiar man. If there was a horse race in Enoch's neighborhood, Enoch, Mrs. Enoch, and the family would be going off to a prayer meeting. We are told that Enoch walked with God for 365 years. As Dr. Andrew Bonar once said, 'He took a long walk one day, and he has not got back yet.' Are you willing to have people call you peculiar, narrow-minded, and bigoted? Are you ready? [Shouts of "Yes."]

"You say that very faintly," said the evangelist. Mr. Moody concluded his sermon by a reference to Elijah. "If you asked Ahab what kind of man Elijah was, he would say he was a very peculiar man. Look how Elijah shines in the pages of history. He stood up for God and the right. That's what we want men to do now.

"Now, is it right? That is the point. As for peculiar people, I tell you that God uses them. He does not want those who are at a dance to-night, a theatre to-morrow night, and a prayer meeting the next night."

Commander Booth having led in prayer, Mr. Moody followed with a special prayer for the woman who had asked to be prayed for. The benediction ended the meeting.

The Morning Meeting.

The morning services were opened by the Rev. C. W. King of Brooklyn. After singing by Mr. Sankey, Mr. Moody gave the third sermon of the series on the "Holy Spirit." Referring to the remarks which he had made on Tuesday morning regarding "Mission Churches," the evangelist wished to make himself clearer.

"I do not include in these what are known as 'Rescue Missions.' But 'Mission Churches' have a tendency to pauperize. Their existence implies that there is one church for the rich and another for the poor. I tore down the word 'mission' from my church thirty years ago. There should be only one church, and it should be a great mission church in the Christian meaning of the term."

Mr. Moody then resumed his discourse on the Spirit.

"A man cannot be filled with the Holy Spirit and be a pessimist, and a pessimist should not presume to preach the Gospel," said he.

ANNEXED DISTRICT LIGHTING.

One Hundred More Electric Lamps Authorized.

The Gas Commission met in the Mayor's office yesterday, and, on motion of Controller Fitch, it was decided that the lighting contract for the annexed district by the Northern Gaslight Company be left as it has been except along Sedgwick Avenue, where, from King's Bridge Road to Van Cortlandt Avenue, it is proposed to put in 100 new electric lights. This action apparently forestalled the fight against the Northern Gaslight Company.

Senator Pavey, acting for the residents of Mount Hope, asked for electric lights. Controller Fitch said he thought that the north side had more than its share of lights, for of the 2,500 electric lights in the city, 840 are in the annexed district.

Alderman Randall complained that the Northern Gaslight Company had not lighted One Hundred and Eighty-third Street. A representative of the company who was present said that the street would be lighted very soon. All the important questions before the commission were laid over for consideration at a meeting to be held next Monday.

READY FOR PROBATE.

Waivers of Citation for Mrs. Vanderbilt's Will Filed.

Chauncey M. Depew, with H. B. Anderson, the lawyer, and Edward V. W. Rossiter, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central and Hudson Railroad, appeared before Probate Clerk Washburn yesterday when the formal application was made for the admission to probate of the will of the late Maria Louise Vanderbilt.

Mr. Rossiter and Mr. Anderson were witnesses to the will. They testified that they had known Mrs. Vanderbilt for a number of years and signed as witnesses to the will.

Waivers of citation to probate of the will were filed on behalf of Florence L. Shepard, Florence A. Twombly, Frederick and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Emily T. Sloan, and Eliza Osgood Wells. William K. and George Vanderbilt, being petitioners for the probate of the will, their waivers were not necessary.

The petitioners give the value of the estate as $1,100,000. The will will be admitted to probate.

The Sullivan-Kempner Contest.

The contest between Jeremiah J. Sullivan (Rep.) and Otto Kempner (Dem.) for the seat in the Assembly from the Tenth District came into court yesterday before Justice Smyth on the return of an order to show cause, obtained by Abraham Gruber on behalf of Sullivan, why a mandamus should not issue compelling a recount of contested votes in thirty election districts of the Tenth Assembly District. Justice Smyth granted the order, and set down Saturday morning, at 10:30, as the time when the ballots should be in court, and the recount made.

Married by Mayor Strong.

Leo De Franchi Alfaro, a Cuban, residing at 18 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Miss Anna Graveur of 154 East One Hundred and Fifth Street were married by Mayor Strong yesterday in the presence of the members of the Gas Commission.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION LEASES THREE HOUSES.

Accommodation Obtained for 2,350 Pupils at an Annual Rental of $11,950—Proposition to Establish a High School—Other Business Transacted.

The Board of Education at its regular meeting held yesterday took a step forward in the work of providing accommodation for the children for whom there is no room in the schools. By a unanimous vote, the members decided to lease 182-184 Cherry Street for three years at $4,750 a year, a new building in East One Hundred and Second Street, just west of First Avenue, for five years at $6,000 a year, and the chapel of the Willard Street Methodist Episcopal Church for two years at $1,200 a year. Favorable consideration was given to the offers of room from the Roman Catholic Church at Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard, the Presbyterian Church of Tremont, and the Protestant Episcopal Church at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Alexander Avenue. The churches will be used if the Department of Buildings interpose no objection.

Contracts were awarded to P. J. Brennan for a new school at Henry, Catharine, and Oliver Streets, to cost $268,750, and to Harry McNally for a school at Trinity Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, to cost $126,900.

A report submitted by Superintendent Jasper showed that for the month of October the average daily attendance of pupils was 183,753, and that on the last day of the month the number on register was 200,382, an increase over the same month of last year of 10,775 in average and of 12,959 on register. The total number of children refused admission through lack of accommodation was 2,060, of whom more than a half were in the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards.

Will Accommodate 2,350 Pupils.

The building leased in One Hundred and Second Street will be ready to accommodate 1,500 pupils by Jan. 15. All the alterations necessary, under the terms of the lease, are to be made by the landlord. The Cherry Street premises will seat 550, and the Willard Street Chapel, 300 pupils.

The report of the Finance Committee that $70,750 be appropriated for a new school building at City Island was laid over for future consideration. The offer of temporary accommodation from the vestry of St. Michael's Church, at Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was declined with thanks, for sanitary reasons.

The report of the Committee on By-Laws was held over in deference to a request from Elijah D. Clarke, President of the New-York Teachers' Association, who desired to be heard on the subject.

On motion of Commissioner Hurlbut, it was decided that in half-day classes a substitute may be employed to assist the regular teacher in the afternoon. In all, 352 additional teachers and substitutes were appointed on the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents.

Authority was given to the City Superintendent to hire for the use of his subordinates, at a cost not to exceed $2,500 for rent and furniture, the first floor and basement of 144 Grand Street, adjoining the Board of Education Building. It was also decided to add to the budget $4,000 for additional clerk hire.

The board resolved to ask the Navy Department to appoint Lieut. John D. MacDonald of the navy as instructor on the school ship St. Mary, in place of Ensign Mark L. Bristol, detached, and Surgeon Robert Whiting in place of Dr. E. H. Marsteller.

High Schools Are Needed.

The Committee on High Schools offered a resolution that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be asked for $75,000 for the establishment of three temporary high schools. The scheme of the schools, the resolution said, was to divide the courses into three—a classical course to fit the student for college; a scientific and English course, with one foreign modern language, or a commercial course that would compete with the most advanced private school of the same aim.

Speaking to his resolution, Commissioner Hubbell said that the City of New-York needed eight high schools, and that it was important to take steps at once if it was intended to have the temporary schools ready for service by the beginning of the next school year, September, 1897. The committee had considered the question from all sides and believed that the schools on Twelfth Street and Thirteenth Street could be used for the purpose without any injustice to the pupils there.

There was considerable discussion on the resolution, Commissioners Holt, Strauss, and Prentice objecting to it as read. When it was finally adopted, it was simply a resolution to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for $75,000 for the establishment of high schools. The scheme of the schools is to come up before the board for further discussion. Of the $75,000, $35,000 is for the payment of salaries for a year, $10,000 is for equipment, and the rest is for furnishing libraries and other incidental expenses.

In deference to a report from the Committee on Instruction, Miss Caroline M. Tracy of Primary Department No. 34 and Miss Henrietta Katkameier of Primary Department No. 36 were retired on pensions.

Law Lectures to Begin Saturday.

The Dwight Alumni Association has arranged for a course of lectures upon important legal topics by lawyers of high standing, to be delivered in the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on Saturday evenings. The first lecture of the course will be delivered next Saturday evening by Charles E. Hughes, on the subject of "Trial Practice." Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Supreme Court will preside, and will make an introductory address. Mr. Hughes will continue his lectures on the same subject on Dec. 5, 12, and 19. Four lectures on "Patent Law" will be given by Edmund Wetmore on Jan. 9, 16, 23, and 30. Charles H. Beckett will give a course of four lectures on "Surrogates' Practice" and "Probation of Wills" on Feb. 6, 13, 20, and 27, and Louis Marshall will lecture on "The Constitution of New-York" on March 6, 13, 20, and 27. Justice William Rumsey of the Supreme Court will also deliver two lectures during the course on "Code Practice."

Dockery Law Satisfactory.

Thomas Holcomb, Auditor of the Treasury for the State Department, says in his annual report that the new accounting system, known as the Dockery law, after another year's trial, has proved highly satisfactory. Accounts aggregating $60,713,476 were settled during the year. Consular fees to the amount of $975,500 were collected and turned into the Treasury, but the expenses of the service exceeded this amount by $70,420. Brown, Shipley & Co., bankers for the United States, at London, paid $320,581.90, and received from Consular officers, of surplus fees, $275,494.80; of wages of seamen, $199.82, and of proceeds of settlements of estates of deceased American citizens, $536.08.

Will Change Its Elevators.

The accident in the American Tract Society Building last Monday, caused by an elevator dropping several stories and badly shaking up half a dozen persons who were in it, will result in a change in the system of elevators in use in that building. George R. Read, agent for the building, said yesterday that the high-pressure hydraulic elevator in use in the Tract Building is the only one in this city, most of the other tall buildings employing the low-pressure style. The high-pressure car has never been very successful.

LUXURY FOR SICK PERSONS.

Roosevelt Hospital's Private Patients' Pavilion Open.

The Trustees of the Roosevelt Hospital opened yesterday, for the inspection of all who are interested in hospital work, the new addition to be known as the Private Patients' Pavilion. It was kept open for such examination from 2 to 6 in the afternoon, and a large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity to look through the halls and rooms intended for private patients.

This is the first institution of its kind in the city, and as such is attracting the attention and interest of physicians and the general public. It had long been contemplated by the Trustees, as they felt that it was very much needed in this city, but they did not have the money with which to build it. They hoped that some wealthy and public-spirited man would offer to the hospital a fund sufficient to construct and equip it. In the prospectus sent out with the invitation to call and examine the pavilion, they say:

"The necessity for these accommodations so pressed upon them that they have been obliged to borrow from their permanent fund in order to meet the imperative exigency."

The pavilion, although put up on ground owned by the Trustees, cost about $200,000.

This part of the Roosevelt Hospital, as it is intended for patients who are able to pay liberally for the privilege of being ill in such handsome quarters, is sumptuously furnished. A broad elevator is ready to lift the patient on a stretcher, or a couch, or in a chair, up to the floor of his apartment. The rooms are beautifully clean and bright, and supplied with everything that luxurious taste or convalescent craving could demand.

A small but handsomely furnished room will cost $25 a week. From this figure the prices range upward to $75 a week for a single room. The finest and most beautiful suite, of two rooms and private bath, will cost $125 a week. These prices do not include physicians' fees.

In the upper floors are the nurses and the training school, which will be one of the features of the hospital.

The private pavilion will be opened for patients to-day.

MME. PATTI'S HALF BROTHER.

Barili, Who Died Monday, the Last of Her Family in America.

Nicola Barili, who died last Monday, was the last member of the family of Mme. Patti in American. Signor Barili was a half-brother of the famous songstress, his mother having taken for her second husband, Patti's father.

He was comparatively unknown to the present generation of music lovers. By the older generation, that remembers Brignoli and Grisi, and the days of grand opera forty years ago, he will be remembered as a musician of thorough technique and finish.

Signor Barili was born in Italy seventy years ago. He studied music in Rome and Milan under the best masters. In 1852 he came to this country to sing in grand opera, and has since remained here. After his retirement from the stage Signor Barili became a teacher, and taught until age and ill-health compelled him to give up all work.

During his last years he has been in receipt of a pension from his sister, Amalia Strakosch of Paris, widow of Maurice Strakosch. According to Mme. Strakosch, this pension will descend to his widow.

The funeral services will be held Friday afternoon at his late residence, 231 East Thirty-fifth Street.

PECULIAR MORTGAGES.

How Preferred Creditors Were Made by a Jersey Grocer.

William H. Turner, a prominent grocer of Jersey City, who had stores at 81 Montgomery Street and 106 Monticello Avenue, made an assignment two months ago to Nelson J. H. Edge. The liabilities were $35,000 and the assets $21,000. One or two creditors had secured judgments against Mr. Turner, but Mr. Edge found among the liabilities three mortgages, aggregating $22,000. According to his calculations, the assets would barely provide for the mortgages, leaving nothing to pay the other debts.

Yesterday Brinkerhoff & Fielder, who had secured a judgment of $1,200 against Turner for a New-York firm, applied to Chancellor McGill for an order, putting the mortgages aside. Brinkerhoff & Fielder alleged that the mortgages were made the day before the assignment and were given to Mathilda De Lara Turner, Mr. Turner's wife; James R. Turner, his brother, and John J. Behringer, agent for Moet & Chandler, who were thus constituted preferred creditors contrary to law.

Chancellor McGill said that on Monday he would fix a date for hearing testimony. Meanwhile the assignee will be restrained from paying the mortgages.

TO CLOSE MOTT HAVEN CANAL.

The Board of Health Denounces It as a Nuisance.

Gen. Emmons Clark, Secretary of the Board of Health, yesterday afternoon gave out the following resolution which the board has adopted with reference to the Mott Haven Canal:

"Resolved, that the Mott Haven Canal, from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, be and is hereby declared a public nuisance, dangerous to life and detrimental to health, and it is earnestly recommended that the title to the land occupied by said canal be acquired by the city in accordance with the resolution pending before the Board of Street Opening."

Gen. Clark said that the resolution was for the purpose of giving the Board of Street Opening grounds on which to act. The canal has been of little or no use, and it will be filled up and converted into a street.

Third Avenue Company Has a Chance Yet.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company has still a chance of putting up the $250,000 required by law as a necessary condition for the extension of its road from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street to Spuyten Duyvil, Corporation Counsel Scott yesterday having decided that the money need not be put up until the company gets permission to lay its tracks. The Metropolitan Traction Company, which opposes the granting of the right to lay tracks to the Third Avenue Company, alleged the failure to put up the money as a reason why the permission should not be given.

Invited His Eloping Son Home.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday on the American Line steamship New-York, for Southampton, were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Franco, who eloped from London several weeks ago. Mr. Franco is the son of a wealthy London merchant, and when the latter learned that his son was having a hard struggle for existence in this city, he cabled him to return with his wife, and all would be forgiven. Incidentally he sent his son the price of two steamship tickets, and the young man gladly accepted the invitation to come home and be forgiven.

Refuse Crematory Not Completed.

The New-York Utilization Company, when it bid for the contract to dispose of the city's refuse, agreed to have its crematory completed on Barren Island by Nov. 1, but it is not yet completed. Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department said yesterday, however, that he expected that the work would be completed by the twenty-fifth of this month. The crematory, when completed, will have a capacity of 800 tons of garbage daily and is to be used exclusively for the final disposition of the city's garbage.

THE MAYOR'S APPOINTEES

HE NOMINATES SEVEN SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

John G. Agar, R. H. Adams, J. J. Little, E. Ellery Anderson, James Speyer, William Greenough, and J. E. Eustis Are Named.

When the Board of Education reorganizes in January next, it will be to all intents and purposes a new board. The majority that elected John Jasper City Superintendent of Schools will have disappeared, and in its place will be a majority pledged to progression and reform—pledged to carry out in its entirety the new law and to give to all the children of New-York the education and the liberal treatment they have the right to demand.

The change is made possible by the appointments of new Commissioners announced yesterday by Mayor Strong. The seven vacancies to occur on Jan. 1 will be filled by the reappointment of John G. Agar, Richard H. Adams, and Joseph J. Little, and the appointment of E. Ellery Anderson, James Speyer, William Greenough, and John E. Eustis, to replace the four retiring Commissioners, Charles Strauss, Charles L. Holt, Emile Beneville, and Philip Melrowitz. The retiring Commissioners were all of the faction which elected Mr. Jasper to control.

"I am confident now," said the Mayor, after announcing the appointments, "that after Jan. 1 at least fifteen members of the Board of Education will be in favor of school reform."

City Superintendent Jasper was appointed for six years. He cannot be removed except for cause, but the Board of Education has the power to tie the hands of the Board of Superintendents, and to direct its policy. The Board of Superintendents can only recommend. It has no real power to make any innovations without the authority of a majority vote of the Board of Education.

Will Join the Progressive Faction.

There is said to be no doubt with which faction the new Commissioners will affiliate. Mr. Anderson was one of the most ardent supporters of the new law. He worked hard to secure the separation of the two functions of education and business management, and to provide for a body of experts as Superintendents. He was Chairman of the commission appointed in 1893 to revise the laws of the common schools and public education. That he is persona grata to the reform element is shown by the fact that he was asked, before it was known that he was to be a Commissioner, to be the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Public Education Association. He accepted the invitation, and will speak at the meeting to-morrow.

Mr. Anderson is sixty-three years old. He received his early education in Europe, and was graduated from Harvard in 1852. Two years later he was admitted to the bar, and from 1876 to 1891 he was a School Trustee of the Twenty-first Ward. He lives at the Waldorf Hotel.

Mr. Eustis was born in 1817, was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1874, and from the Columbia Law School three years later. He is the senior partner of the firm of Eustis, Foster & Coleman. He is a Trustee of Good Government Club R and is Vice President of the New-York Skin and Cancer Hospital. Mr. Eustis lives at Morris Heights. He was one of the School Trustees who favored the abolition of the system of School Trustees, and after the change was appointed an Inspector of Schools.

Mr. Greenough was born in Boston in 1843, and twenty years later was graduated from Harvard College. He was in business in Boston as a dry goods commission merchant until 1879, when he came to this city and joined the present firm of Patterson & Greenough, at 41 Worth Street. He was recommended for appointment to the Board of Education by the leaders of the movement for school reform. Mr. Greenough lives at 32 West Ninth Street. He is a Trustee of the Teachers' College, of the Charity Organization Society, and of the New-York Free Circulating Library.

Some of the Other Members.

Mr. Speyer is a New-Yorker, thirty-five years old. He was educated in Germany, where he gained his first knowledge of business in the banking house of Speyer & Co., at Frankfort, Paris, London, and this city. He became a member of the firm shortly after attaining his majority, and returned to New-York. He lives at 427 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Speyer was a member of the Committee of Seventy, and has taken much interest in civil service reform. He is the Treasurer of the University Settlement Society, one of the founders of the Provident Loan Society, a Trustee of the German-American Savings Bank, and of St. John's Guild.

Commissioner Agar's reappointment was expected. He was appointed only about six weeks ago, when Commissioner Charles C. Wehrum resigned. Of the others reappointed, Commissioners Little and Adams both are credited as belonging to the unprogressive faction. Commissioner Little is one of Superintendent Jasper's stanchest supporters. He fought hard against the new law and against the proposed truant schools, but he has many friends and is considered a valuable man for committee work.

The law demands that one-third of the members of the Board of Education retire annually, and that the appointments be announced on or before the third Monday in November. The term of service is three years from Jan. 1, and the Commissioners serve without pay. The board will hold its first meeting of the year on the second Wednesday in January. It is organized by the election of a President, who holds office for one year. Robert Maclay is the present incumbent. It is already whispered that Charles B. Hubbell will succeed him. The President appoints the committees and names their Chairmen.

Funeral of Joseph Seidenberg.

Funeral services were held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the late residence of Joseph Seidenberg, who died last Sunday. Prof. Felix Adler of the Society for Ethical Culture conducted the services, which were very simple. Dr. Adler spoke of some of the events in the life of Mr. Seidenberg, and referred especially to his energy of character, his humanity, and his charity. Mr. Seidenberg was a member of the Society for Ethical Culture, and was a few years ago one of its Trustees. The pallbearers were Edward Lauterbach, William Wicke, Julius Ehrmann, Theodore Altschul, Dr. Joseph Pfeiffer, Michael B. Grauley of Philadelphia, and Isaac Rosenwald. The body was taken to Woodlawn Cemetery at 11:30.

Will Not Restrict Our Trade.

Apropos of the attempts of the Agragians to restrict American imports generally, the North German Gazette says that the American newspapers are badly informed when they assert that the German Government contemplates placing further restrictions upon the importation of American products. The statement that an inspection there of all imported tinned meats has been ordered, or is about to be ordered, the Gazette says, is also erroneous.

Inquiries About Insects.

A letter from L. O. Howard, entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, to THE NEW-YORK TIMES says that the article in last Sunday's NEW-YORK TIMES on "Insects That Pester Us" has brought a flood of inquiries to the Agricultural Department concerning the bulletin issued recently on this subject. The pamphlet can be had from the Superintendent of Documents for 10 cents.

WITNESS FOR MISS MARVIN.

Cash Boy Says She Bargained with Superintendent Pellett.

Miss Mary Marvin, the saleswoman charged with stealing a pair of silk curtains from the dry goods store of the T. C. Brown & Van Anglen Company, 21 and 23 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, was re-arraigned before Police Justice Potts yesterday. The charge was abandoned as regards the other goods seized at Miss Marvin's house, it having been shown that she bought all those articles at New-York stores before she went to work at the Brown & Van Anglen store.

Only one witness was heard. He was Samuel R. Fletcher, formerly a cash boy at the store. He is now employed in an architect's office in New-York. Young Fletcher testified that he was present when Miss Marvin proposed to buy the silk curtains she is accused of stealing. He said that she proposed that the curtains should be laid aside and that she would pay $2 a week for them until she had paid their value, $15, and then take them. The proposition was made to John B. Pellett, the Superintendent of the upholstery department. Mr. Pellett agreed to the arrangement and handed the curtains to witness, telling him to wrap them up and lay them aside until Miss Marvin had paid for them. The boy identified the curtains as the pair he had wrapped up. This was in contradiction of Mr. Pellett's denial, at the first hearing, that he had made any such arrangement with Miss Marvin, as she alleged.

James Donelan, who represented Miss Marvin, attempted to show that Mr. Pellett drank to an extent that impaired his memory. Justice Potts allowed Mr. Pellett to say that he never drank more than two glasses of beer daily, and then told Mr. Donelan that he could pursue that line no further. The case was then adjourned until to-day.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Harlem Board of Commerce Names Prominent Men.

At an executive meeting of the Harlem Board of Commerce held Tuesday evening at its rooms, 50 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the following committees were appointed by the Board of Directors:

Executive Committee—H. C. F. Koch, Chairman; E. P. Steers, Charles B. Morris, William H. Payne, and David F. Porter.

Membership Committee—D. M. Williams, Chairman; Charles Blandy, J. J. Sperry, Frank D. Croft, and David F. Porter.

Public Improvement Committee—Thomas F. Gilroy, Chairman; Leander H. Crall, J. M. Horton, Charles Blandy, H. C. F. Koch, William H. Payne, Edward P. Steers, Charles H. Lane, Col. A. P. Ketchum, Daniel P. Hays.

Real Estate Committee—Isaac A. Hopper, Chairman; William H. Cauldwell, Simon Adler, Joseph P. Murray, H. H. Heert, H. M. Denton, Charles B. Tooker, Jere C. Lyon, Theodore Dieterlin, J. S. Carvalho, and James Rogers.

Committee on Legislation and Arbitration—David F. Porter, Chairman; Charles Blandy, John A. Mason, A. Presenberg, Col. George P. Webster, Morris Friedsam, E. H. Hamilton, Atmore L. Baggot, M. D. Fink, M. C. Spencer, B. L. Eaton, Antonio Rasines, Richard Webber, and Edward P. Steers.

Committee on Literature and Publication—Clement C. Gains, Chairman; William Cauldwell, John A. Mason, O. A. Heifer, J. J. Sperry, and David Rutsky.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

Autumn Meeting Closed Yesterday—Two Sessions and Receptions.

Yesterday's session closed the Autumn meeting of the National Academy of Science, in the School of Mines Building of Columbia College. The first paper was "The Jurassic Formation on the Atlantic Coast," by Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale. This was followed by papers by Alfred M. Mayer of Stebbins Institute, Hoboken, and Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins University. Gen. Francis A. Walker, Vice President, who presided in the absence, through illness, of President Gibbs, read a telegram from the latter saying his condition was greatly improved.

At the afternoon session, after luncheon at the residence of Mrs. Charles E. Pellew, 51 East Fifty-fourth Street, the papers were by S. Newcomb of Washington, C. S. Hastings of Yale, O. N. Rood of the California University, and C. S. Peirce of Pike County, Penn.

A reception was held in the evening at the residence of Mrs. Ann Palmer Draper, 271 Madison Avenue.

The next meeting will be held at Washington on the third Tuesday in April, 1897.

MARIE BARBERI'S TRIAL.

Testimony Given Regarding the Killing of Cataldo.

The taking of testimony at the second trial of Marie Barberi, for the murder of Dominico Cataldo, was begun yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court before Justice Gildersleeve. Assistant District Attorney Lauterbach made the opening speech. He told about the murder of Cataldo, which took place April 26, 1895, at 428 East Thirteenth Street.

Policeman James Hayes testified that on April 26 he noticed there was trouble at the saloon 428 East Thirteenth Street. He found Cataldo lying on the sidewalk covered with blood, and saw that the Italian's throat was cut. He went in the saloon and was told that Marie Barberi had cut Cataldo with a razor. He then went to the room of Marie Barberi and there saw Marie throw a sack that was stained with blood out of the window.

Another policeman testified that he found the sack behind a stove in Marie Barberi's room. Other testimony was given as to the finding of the body of the murdered man.

The trial will be continued to-day.

NEW TRIAL TERM.

To be Designated Part XII., and to Begin Work in January.

The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, have appointed a new term of the Supreme Court for the year 1897, to be known as Trial Term, Part XII., and to be held on the first Monday of January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November, and December, and the third Monday in September, in the County Court House.

The Appellate Division has also assigned Justice Edgar L. Fursman of the Third Judicial District to hold Trial Term, Part I., (for criminal cases,) for the month of December.

Mrs. Le Moyne's Reading.

Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne entertained a large audience last evening at the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, by a series of readings. Among the selections were "The Philosopher in the Apple Orchard," by Anthony Hope; "The Way to Arcady," by H. C. Bunner; "The Romance of the Swan's Nest" and "The Rhyme of the Duchess May," by Mrs. Browning; "Martin Relph," by Robert Browning, and "My Rival" and "A Chapter from the Story of the Gadsbys," by Rudyard Kipling. The proceeds of the readings are to be devoted to general missionary work.

VALENTINE PLEADS GUILTY

NO DEFENSE TO SWINDLING AND ABDUCTION CHARGES.

He Makes a Written Confession—How He Coerced May Wintage—McLaughlin's Name Connected with Lloyd's Swindles.

William E. Valentine was arraigned for trial yesterday morning in the County Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Hurd, on five indictments comprising forgery, larceny, felony, assault, and abduction.

At the opening, District Attorney Backus moved to have Valentine tried on the indictment charging him with obtaining $30 from Henry Batterman, on a forged check. He also moved for trial on the count charging Valentine with assault and abduction in living with May Wintage when she was under age in the house at 373 Adams Street, in September, 1895.

Valentine, through his lawyer, A. H. Cameron, pleaded guilty to both counts. He was remanded for sentence on a day soon to be fixed.

Later in the day Mr. Backus gave out a written confession by Valentine, accompanied by a statement of his own in regard to the case. In his statement, Mr. Backus went largely over old ground, but gave many interesting details regarding Valentine's relations with May Wintage. He said that Miss Wintage, some time after she left home, discovered that Valentine had a wife living. After this she wrote the following letter to her father and mother, who lived in Middle Village, L. I.:

"My dear father and mother—Oh forgive me for the wrong I have done in so deceiving you both. I know I have been a very bad girl, but now I am a woman and have more sense. I am so homesick, I cry night and day. I want to come home and go to work. Oh! please let me come home again. I promise, I swear to be a better girl. Your daughter, MAY."

The letter was written on a letter head of the "Standard Coal and Iron Company," one of the bogus concerns in which Valentine was interested.

When Valentine learned that Miss Wintage had written her parents, he told her that if she went home she would be arrested for passing forged checks. This was the first time, so she told Mr. Backus, that she knew anything about the bad checks. The girl insisted upon going home, at which Valentine took her by the throat and said he would kill her if she went. She then consented to stay with Valentine, and he wrote this postal card to her father:

"Father: The little girl did not mean what she said in the letter.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New-York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 387 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,
Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.
N. E. cor. 58th St. and 7th Ave., N. Y.
159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL,..... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS,..... $2,000,000.
Offers its services for the safe keeping and judicious management of trust funds.
The company is in a position of great advantage for the securing of mortgage investments.
It can render invaluable service to those who wish their funds, of whatever kind, invested in good mortgages.
The company acts as executor, guardian or committee; receives deposits; executes all trusts.
TRUSTEES:
George G. Williams, John S. Kennedy,
Alexander E. Orr, William M. Ingraham,
Augustus D. Juilliard, Charles A. Peabody, jr.,
John T. Martin, James B. Lynch,
Charles S. Brown, Frederick Potter,
Louis Windmuller, Emil Oelbermann,
John Jacob Astor, Martin Joost,
Julien T. Davies, Benjamin D. Hicks,
William H. Male, John D. Hicks,
John W. Murray, Ellis D. Williams,
Charles R. Henderson, Charles Matlack,
Samuel T. Freeman, Charles Richardson.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.
FRANK BAILEY, Vice-President.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.
STEPHEN P. NASH, Counsel.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds,
General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds.
The undersigned committee have prepared a plan and agreement for the protection of the interests of Bondholders, and have filed the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, dated October 10th, 1896.
Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City, under said agreement, on or before November 30th, 1896.
Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will receive a cash payment of $37.50 per bond at the time of deposit.
Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for deposited securities.
Copies of agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from members of the committee.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
HERBERT B. TURNER, } Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
New-York, October 10th, 1896.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Certificate No. 134 for Four Hundred Dollars of the First Mortgage Consolidated Five Per Cent. Bond Scrip of the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company, having been lost or mislaid, application will be made to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, at No. 22 William Street, in the City of New-York on or after the eleventh day of December, 1896, to issue a duplicate certificate thereof.—Dated November 11, 1896. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further bear aggressiveness, but no declines of consequence. Money on call abundant at from 2½ to 4 per cent.

Manipulative work on the Stock Exchange used to be an art. It has deteriorated—judged by what has been shown lately—into a mere game of sandbagging.

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It is gracious, of course, to suggest that any of the great men of Wall Street can do what is little, but the statement, none the less, would be quite free of libel. The truth is that devices resorted to for effect upon quotations are paltry to an extreme, and some such schemes are attempted so openly that it is pitiable to realize what changes have come to pass, for in the old days it was never good form, at least, to try a disreputable trick without also trying to disguise it. Some consideration was supposed to be due to the decent sentiment of the Street.

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And the old way had profit in it oftener tran this newer game of straightforward lying and candid grabbing. Taking yesterday's market as an example of what current guerrilla transactions accomplish, it will be found that it was largely labor yielding only pains. Over sixty stocks changed their quotations, the whole market being under attack all day, and of the sixty changes only about half a dozen were anything else than fractional—four-fifths of them being less, even, than one-half of 1 per cent.

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This record amply illustrates what the present Wall Street situation is; there is continual bear hammering, continual use of petty tricks, a continual output of falsehoods—and the market declines on an average one-eighth of 1 per cent.

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People who own stocks are holding them. A few nervous souls have liquidated some long accounts, dreadfully overwrought by revelations which they have in confidence that we are going to have a foreign war forthwith. Objects of sympathy like these are too frail, of course, for a Wall Street air loaded down with such tales as bear speculators just now are fabricating for effect on quaking listeners.

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But there is no hesitancy in that army of people who have bought stocks on an intelligent appreciation of the vast change that has come into National conditions. Such purchasers include financiers of the first importance. They are not of the sort to be scared by newly manufactured bugaboos. Having bought as reasonable men, as reasonable men they will hold. The only thing as plain as this in the stock market is the existence of a short interest widely extended.

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Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1907, registered, advanced ⅛; the 5s, registered, ¼, and the 5s, coupon, ⅜. The sales were $500 4s, 1907, registered, at 109¾; $5,000 do, at 110; $5,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 110; $49,000 5s, coupon, at 112⅜ and 112⅝, and $500 4s, 1925, coupon, at 119¼.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1	Met. Traction	3½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅞	St. P., M. & M.	½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	U. S. Leather	⅞
Erie Tel. & Tel.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Gen. Electric	½		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	N. Y. Central	¾
Am. Tob. pf.	½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Nor. & Western, all	
Del. & Hudson	½	in. pd.	⅝
Erie	⅝	N. & W. pf. all in. pd.	½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	2	St. P. & Omaha	½
Ill. Steel Co.	1¼	Tenn. C. & I.	1⅛
Iowa Central	1	U. S. Cordage	1½
Iowa Central pf.	2½	U. S. Cordage gtd.	½
Manhattan	½	U. S. Rubber	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

L., N. A. & Chi. 1st.	1¾	Mid. of N. J. 1st	2½
St. J. & Gr. Is. 1st, t. r.	2½	W. N. Y. & Penn. gen'l.	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Brook. Elev. 1st	1	Iron Mt. gen'l. 5s	1
Col. Mid. con. 4s	1¼	Mich. Cent. 7s	1¼
Ev. & T. H. 1st	1	Rio Gr. West. 1st	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans at 2½@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper in good demand. Rates, 5 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges, $129,121,935; balances, $6,291,608; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $621,271.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.82 for sixty days and ⅛c higher at $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81½@$4.81¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼ for demand, $4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95¼, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—80c premium. Boston—5c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛ premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were a fraction lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul, ½, to 78⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 52¼; Erie, ¼, to 16⅞; New-York Central, ¼, to 98¼; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 38¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 15⅞. Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 59¾. Illinois Central sold at 98¼ and Reading at 15½. British consols declined 3-16, to 110 1-16, for money, and 110 3-16 for the account.

Open market price for gold bullion, 77s 11½d, an advance of ¼d. India Council bills were allotted at 15 11-16d per rupee. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, £130,000. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 62½c, and exchange on London at 25f 24½c.

So long have the English talkers and writers sneered at American investment interests, that it is difficult for them to change their tone. The following, by way of illustration, is from The London Economist—usually calm and fair:

"Though the industrial expansion is likely to make considerable progress, there is no solid ground for hoping that the revival of trade in the United States will be of such an immediate and lasting character as to convert the perennial non-dividend railroad securities into dividend-payers. It happens, unfortunately, that many of the American railroad shares, for which there is the readiest market here, are, and seem likely to remain, mere 'gambling counters,' and though at such times as the present professional operators may be able to lift the prices of such shares, it would be utterly foolish for investors to purchase on the assumption that the retention of 'sound-money' principles is about to effect such a revolution as to give a real, dividend-yielding value to the derelicts among 'Yankee' railroad securities."

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The list of "derelicts"—the "gambling counters"—includes stocks like Pennsylvania, Lake Shore, New-York Central, and Louisville and Nashville. To compare them with the average stocks of British home manufacture is what no vain Englishman would care to do.

SEEN THROUGH WESTERN EYES.

Mr. J. W. Doane of Chicago, who is closely in touch with the Western business situation, and who is interested in many of the important enterprises of the West, said yesterday, regarding the bettered conditions and the outlook for business improvement:

"The whole situation is changed decidedly for the better. The election has settled the doubts that previously existed in all minds, and has set fears at rest. There has been a general restoration of confidence both to investors and to the business community.

"But as yet it is still too early to look for any great results from the election. Conditions are improved, and the outlook is excellent, but the effects have not yet come.

"Nor should they be expected yet. It will take time for the improvement to come. Things must adjust themselves to the new conditions. Business must be given time to get itself into shape. If the improvement is to be the natural outcome of existing conditions, it will come naturally—gradually and steadily.

"As yet the railroads and the factories of the West have not felt the benefits of the election to any appreciable extent. I cannot say that there has been any remarkable increase in orders or any great picking up of railroad freights. But there is nothing alarming in that. Both of these improvements will come in time.

"I think the outlook is very bright, and I believe we are going to see a period of good times. Capital has been reassured, and there is every evidence of its having regained confidence. Business men and corporations are now in a position where they can go ahead without fear of further mercantile prostration. The prospect for general improvement must be plain to all, and the realization of this condition of affairs is what is going to further the confidence and give an impetus to business."

COAL TELLS THE TALE.

Says a Chicago authority:

"Soft coal, such as is used by manufacturers for steam making and other purposes, has advanced 5 to 15 cents a ton within the last three days, and the demands on the owners of the same are fully up to their present capacity of supply.

"These facts tell the story of the changed conditions existing in industrial circles better than they could be told in whole volumes of reports regarding the output of the hundreds of manufacturing establishments which the coal supplies. As the story reads very much like the childhood tale of 'The House That Jack Built,' it is, therefore, simple enough for a wayfaring man to comprehend. Factories need coal to make steam to run machinery to make goods to make profits to pay workmen and to pay for the coal that keeps the whole plant going.

"The country merchant did not know 'where he was at' until the next day after election, and he did not order any goods beyond immediate needs. Now he is very anxious to fill up his ragged-looking stock and catch what little trade remains for the remainder of the season. He is pouring his 'rush' orders in on the jobber, and the jobber is doing likewise with the manufacturer. If the latter does not get to work right off, he knows that his profits of the Fall and Winter season are gone, and that he must wait until Spring. Hence he is after the coal man. The latter now finds no trouble in getting $1.35 to $1.45 a ton for Illinois steam coal, which a few weeks ago was a drug on the market at $1.15. Some idea of the extent of the demand for coal can be gained from the fact that a single large steel-making concern is now using 100 carloads more coal every day than it was using ten days ago. As soon as its entire plant gets under way it will increase its demand for coal by 100 additional carloads daily.

"The coke trade has received almost as great impetus as soft coal. The local iron foundries are starting up, and they need both coal and coke. The market for coke has been overstocked for months as a result of the general depression in manufacturing circles, but it is now getting into healthier condition as the result of the large demand upon it.

"As soon as the plants now getting ready to start are fairly in action it is expected that the clogged-up supply will begin to get thinned out again, and matters in the coke trade, as in many of the other lines that are now calling for coal and coke, will resume their normal condition of activity. A single order for 4,000 tons of coke was placed East during the week for consumption by a Western furnace.

"Ohio coal mine operators report as large an increase in the demands made upon them as are enjoyed by Illinois coal producers. The Ohio men say that the demand came upon them suddenly at the opening of the present week, and that previous to that time they had no trouble at all in filling orders and more, too. The increased demand comes, they claim, from the manufacturing interests of their own and neighboring States. Large contracts, calling for immediate delivery, were refused recently by a prominent operator until the maker of the order would scale down the quantity to a point more in keeping with the mine's ability to make deliveries."

A STORAGE BATTERY ROAD.

A prospectus has just been issued for the Englewood and Chicago Electric Street Railway, which when put into operation will be the first street-car line of any size in the country to be operated by the system of the Electric Storage Battery Company. The road owns exclusive franchises for operating railways on thirty miles of Chicago streets in the southwestern section of the city, and to West Pullman, a part of Chicago which heretofore has had no street-car facilities.

The prospectus says of the cost of operation by storage batteries that, according to competent authorities, the expense will be fully as low as that of trolley operation, and that the new road will be in a position to actively compete with the trolley lines. Apropos of this, a letter received by the Electric Storage Battery Company from the leading storage battery company of Germany, known here as the Tudor Company, is quoted as reporting great progress in storage battery traction in Europe.

In the German cities a number of lines are equipped with batteries, and so far their working has been perfectly satisfactory. In Berlin the city government has decided to put the storage system on all of the city lines, making at least 700 cars to be thus propelled. In Paris, thirty-five cars are to be equipped as an experiment. In Arad, Hungary, the Government has been trying the system, and a storage battery car has been run continuously at a high rate of speed for several weeks past without the least trouble.

Authorities are quoted as predicting success for the new motive power as it is to be applied to the Chicago and Englewood Road, and the company's promoters base their hopes for the first year's business partly on the curiosity that will prompt people to ride on the storage battery cars as a novelty.

A UNITED STATES HUSTLER.

The earnings of the Grand Trunk system having much improved, there is wonder abroad as to how much of this betterment is due to the fact that the management is now in the hands of a railway man—C. M. Hays—trained in the United States. The following is from The London Railway News:

"The receipts of the Grand Trunk show an increase on the whole system for the week of £6,317. It would appear that the company is beginning to feel the stimulus of revived trade, and is benefiting from the movement of grain for shipment. The foresight of the Directors in adding largely to the equipment of the line is already bearing good fruit. The addition of 1,000 cars made to the rolling stock, representing 40 complete trains, places the company in a position to handle the traffic which other lines less favorably situated have had to refuse.

"Advices from Canada speak highly of the energy displayed by the new management under Mr. Hays. It may be mentioned that an explicit denial is given to the statement that Canadian officials have been displaced by Americans. Beyond one or two of his immediate staff, no changes have been made by the new General Manager. A Canadian official taken from the Grand Trunk system—Mr. S. R. Callaway—now holds one of the most responsible positions on the Vanderbilt roads, and the appointment of an American to the Grand Trunk management is only an exchange, which so far has been attended with most beneficial results.

"The company's receipts for the month of October show an increase over the corresponding month of last year of £30,000, while, for the three months ending September, the total receipts were £39,800 better. The monthly revenue statement shows a net increased profit for the three months ending September of £22,000. On the basis of these returns the net profit for October should show a gain of about £20,000. If, for the remaining two months, the returns should be on the same scale as for October, the whole of the deficiency reported at the end of the half year would be wiped out. The market appears to look for such result for the coming half year, and prices during the week have considerably improved."

AN ATTACK THAT IS AMAZING.

The Railway Age addresses itself in this vigorous way to the recent Populist attack on the Atchison:

"The annals of American court procedure in connection with railway receiverships, already clouded by many questionable acts, have been eclipsed in discreditableness by the performances which last week resulted in the nominal throwing of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company into the hands of a receiver. Without notice to the company, with no default on obligations of pretense that the company was not solvent, the Judge of a county court in Kansas, on the petition of the County Attorney, representing no creditor, security owner, or other party having any claim or grievance, peremptorily ordered that the entire property of this great railway in the State of Kansas should be turned over to a receiver, whom he named. The pretense upon which these important steps were taken was almost farcical. It was to the effect that the company was existing in violation of a strange law discovered on the statute books prohibiting any company from doing business in Kansas 20 per cent. of whose stockholders are aliens. That was the pretext for the attack, but there are evidences that the real motive was stock speculation, and it is openly charged that the parties who were prominently concerned in the conspiracy were operating in the bucket shops in Chicago and St. Louis on the expectation of reaping a fortune upon the sudden drop in prices which was anticipated when the news of the receivership was flashed out. Unfortunately for this scheme, the price of the stock rose under the influence of the election instead of falling, and the conspirators are said to have turned out heavy losers.

"But the receivership order was shortlived, being immediately suspended by the Federal court as soon as the proceeding could be brought to its notice. A restraining order was issued upon which hearing will be had on Nov. 23, and meantime the railway remains in the hands of its owners, as heretofore. When the case is heard, the company will show that the so-called allen law was not intended to, and does not, apply to railways, but refers to holdings of lands in tracts of 160 acres or more, and that, at any rate, it would be unconstitutional, because it is beyond the power of the State to interrupt the operation of a Government postal and mail route. It will also be shown that the act was never passed by the Legislature, having failed of requisite action.

"There is not the slightest doubt that this amazing attempt to pervert the power of a court to private ends will be nullified and properly rebuked when it is presented to an impartial Federal tribunal."

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝@51⅝.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 648,128.95 ounces of silver bullion, against which 648 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 638 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 15-16d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$50,839,043
Imports for same period	78,943,075
Net imports	$28,104,032
Net exports to date, 1895	47,985,011
Net exports to date, 1894	66,377,544
Net exports to date, 1893	11,207,107

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On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Anaconda sold at 1.30, 300 Comstock at .06, 200 Creek and Creek consolidated at .14, 100 Horn Silver at 1.60, 100 Mount Rosa at .15, 200 Ophir at 1.20, and 500 Syndicate at .04.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold to-day, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

30 shares Wagner Palace Car Company, $100 each, 159.

40 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 166.

50 shares Hide and Leather National Bank of New-York, $100 each, 91.

20 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 162½.

$20,000 Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1942, coupons February and August, $1,000 each, 64½.

$5,000 Pennsylvania Steel Company 5 per cent. mortgage bonds registered, due 1917, interest May and November, $1,000 each, 100.

$10,000 City of Jersey City 7 per cent. improvement bonds, due 1905, coupons June and December, accrued interest from June 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, $1,000 each, 117⅝.

$13,000 Portsmouth and Suffolk Water Company of Virginia, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1918, coupons January and July, 12 of $1,000 each, and 2 of $500 each, 80.

$6,000 Nansemond Water Company of Virginia first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1919, coupons May and November, $1,000 each, 81.

$1,000 Catholic Club second mortgage 4½ per cent. bond, due 1910, coupons May and November, 82.

20 shares First National Bank of Staten Island, $100 each, 120.

50 shares Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago, $100 each, 18½.

27 shares Portsmouth and Suffolk Water Company of Virginia, first preferred, $100 each, $1,050 lot.

155 shares Portsmouth and Suffolk Water Company of Virginia, common, $100 each, $1,600 lot.

10 shares Nansemond Water Company of Virginia, $100 each, $350 lot.

20 shares West Side Construction Company of Chicago, (Central Trust Company of New-York certificate,) final assessment paid Jan. 15, 1895, 49½.

$25,000 Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad first mortgage bonds, (Continental Trust Company certificate,) 71⅛.

$10,000 Central Pacific Railroad Company, (San Juaquin Valley Branch,) first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due October, 1900, coupons April and October, 101⅜.

$1,000 Scioto Valley and New England Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bond, due November, 1989, coupons May and November, 83.

1,000 shares Premier Cycle Manufacturing Company, (hypothecated,) $25 each, $100 lot.

100 shares Central Lard Company, $50 each, $53.50 per share.

10 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1,083.

10 shares Michigan Central Railroad Company, $100 each, 95.

10 shares Southern Railway Company, common, $100 each, 10¼.

19½ shares Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, 102½.

200 shares New-York Biscuit Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 59.

100 shares Diamond Match Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 130.

100 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 128¼.

10 shares Seventh National Bank, $100 each, 105.

5 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 536½.

50 shares Standard Gas Light Company preferred, $100 each, 108.

4 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 202¾.

200 shares American Bank Note Company, $42 per share.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106	109
American Bank Note	41	..
American Surety Company	190	200
American Typefounders' Company	37	39
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	105	..
Atlantic Trust (new)	175	..
Bond & Mort. Guarantee Company	155	165
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	171	173
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn Elevated	7	10
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	78
Celluloid Company stock	59	62
Central & South American Telegraph	117	120
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central of Ga. R. R. consol 5s	88½	90
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Park N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Central Trust Company	1030	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	155	160
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	37
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	..	85
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	17	..
Consolidated Ice pf.	70	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	65	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Continental National Bank	133	..
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	48	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	108	..
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	111½	..
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	99	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	345
Emsley Land Company	½	1½
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	205	210
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	750	760
Fort Wayne Gas stock	84	85½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	85	..
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	55	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	114
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	58	..
Fourth National Bank	170	180
Gallatin National Bank	300	325
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	61	64
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	88	91
Guaranty Trust Company	400	..
Hide & Leather National Bank	..	92
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	77	82
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	99	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	..
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100½	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	46	49
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	91	..
Hudson River Telphone stock	54	..
Importers' & Traders' National Bank	525	..
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	138
Indianapolis Gas 1st	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73	..
International Ocean Telegraph	103	..
Iron Steamboat	3	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Jounrneay & Burnham	87	40
Journeay & Burnham pf.	87	93
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	4	7
Kings County Traction	42	44
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	182
Lafayette Gas stock	83	..
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	84	..
Lawyers' Surety Company	100	..
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 6s	..	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	63	66
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	74	..
Lorillard Company pf.	101½	105½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	100	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	9½	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	89	..
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	145	160
Mechanics' National Bank	180	200
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxes Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Mercantile Trust Company	405	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107	..
Metropolitan Trust	300	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	14	17
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	58	61
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	87	92
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	243	255
National Citizens' Bank	125	135
National Bank of Commerce	200	208
National Shoe & Leather Bank	93	100
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
‡New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs	¾	2
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	41	42½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	70	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	94	96
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	122	126
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	111½	114
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New-York Air Brake Company	12½	..
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	100	103
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	1030	..
New-York Security & Trust	295	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	10
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	106	110
†North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	85	..
†Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	66	70
Pennsylvania Coal	328	335
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	15½	17
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	118	123
Postal Telegraph & Cable	87	90
Pratt & Whitney	3	10
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	65	..
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	43	48
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	80	83
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	32	..
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	66	76
Second Avenue Railroad stock	158	163
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	105	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	..
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
*St. Paul Gas stock	58	62
Standard Gas	31½	33½
Standard Gas pf.	107	110
†Standard Gas 1st	109	..
*Standard Oil Trust	251	252½
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110	113
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	90	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	40	50
Third Avenue Railroad	162	164
Title Guarantee & Trust	275	..
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	7	11
Tradesmen's National Bank	91	96
Trenton Potteries	9	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	52
Trow Directory pf.	30	..
Union Ferry stock	63½	67½
†Union Ferry 5s	102½	105
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	100	103
Union Trust	805	..
Union Typewriter	5	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	87	91
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	67½	74
United Electric Light & Power 1st	72	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.	200	210
United States Trust	1070	1100
Wagner Car Company	159	162
Washington Trust Company	..	190
Western Gas Company	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	90	93
Worcester Traction	19	20½
Worcester Traction pf.	90½	92½
Worthington Pump pf.	78	82

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The local market was dull and fractionally lower until the last hour, when prices strengthened and closed at a partial recovery from the early concessions. Although prices are slightly lower than the best made on the rise last week the amount of stocks sold on the decline has been exceedingly small, and the number of shares on the market for sale at advancing prices is correspondingly limited, as holders are satisfied to keep their stocks, believing in better prices in the near future. The feature of to-day's session was Metropolitan, which advanced to 112¾, a net gain to-day of 4⅜ per cent., on the announcement of the extra dividend in the morning papers. The other tractions were featureless. Cambria in the early session declined ½, to 43, but subsequently rallied 1 point, to 44, at the close. Lehigh Valley was without support, and sold off ⅝, to 32. The balance of the market was neglected and closed steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene	½	1	½	1
Baltimore Traction	18	18¼	18¼	18½
Cambria	43¾	44	43¼	44
Choctaw	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅝
Con. Trac. stock	21½	22½	..	22
Elec. Storage	29⅜	30	29	29½
Elec. Storage pf.	31	31½	31½	32
Electro-Pneumatic	..	½	..	½
Hestonville	50	52	..

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company
AND
Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co.
Under Plan and Agreement Dated December 14, 1895.

23 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, November 6, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of First, Second, or Third Preference Income bonds, Deferred Income bonds, or Stock of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any assessment payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not befcre November 26, 1896, make payment of all such assessments due thereunder, (together with six per cent. interest upon the amount thereof from the several dates when such assessments were due and payable,) and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par value of such bonds or stock deposited, will, upon November 26, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to be parties to the said Plan and Agreement, or to be entitled to any benefit thereunder or in the securities deposited or assessments paid, and will without right of redemption absolutely forfeit their bonds or stock deposited, together with any part of the assessments paid. In every such case the Managers may sell such bonds and stock deposited, and all right in the cash thereto paid in respect thereof, or the new securities which may be issued in respect thereof, to any purchaser paying such amount as the Managers may determine, and the proceeds thereof will be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan, and as a reserve for the uses of the New Company, in the discretion of the Managers.

Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of J. S. Morgan & Co., London.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London, November 6, 1896.

Referring to our circular of May 6, 1896, notice is hereby given that after November 26, 1896, no further deposits of the above-described bonds and stocks will be received under the plan of reorganization.

Deposits will be received up to that date, but only on payment of the assessments in full, with six per cent. interest from the dates when the several installments were due and payable, and a penalty of

$20.00 per $1,000 General Mortgage Bond and First, Second, or Third Preference Income Mortgage Bond;

$1.00 per share of Stock;

.50 per $1,000 Deferred Income Bond.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
35 Wall St., New-York, Nov. 18, 1896.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company, payable on and after Dec. 1, 1896, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, Monday, Nov. 23, 1896, at three (3) o'clock P. M., and will reopen Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1896, at ten (10) o'clock A. M.

ROBERT HELLEN, Treasurer.

Office of
HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING COMPANY,
207 Produce Exchange, Nov. 11th, 1896.

DIVIDEND NO. 17.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., payable December 1st to stockholders of record at closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 12 M. November 21st, and opened at 9 A. M. December 21st, 1896.

THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

OFFICE ONTARIO SILVER MINING CO.
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.
New-York, Nov. 18, 1896.

DIVIDEND NO. 208.

A dividend of TEN (10) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 30th inst.

Transfer books close on the 25th.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—WOODROW & LEWIS, Auctioneers, will sell at public auction, December 1, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., at the Department of Docks, in the Board Room, Pier "A," Battery Place, North River, the right to fill in behind the bulkhead or river wall now built or to be built south of West 11th Street, North River.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 18th day of November, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$114,689,129
Gold bullion	48,454,260
Total	$164,143,389
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,083,019
Balance	$126,060,370
Standard silver dollars	$372,131,329
Silver bullion	765,468
Total	$372,896,797
Net outstanding silver certificates	357,383,656
Balance	15,513,141
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,016,890
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	112,418,390
Total	$122,435,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	122,435,280
United States notes	78,916,913
Net outstanding currency certificates	34,880,000
Balance	44,036,913
Treasury notes of 1890	$39,985,202
National bank notes	11,986,657
Fractional silver coin	14,638,535
Fractional currency	37
Minor coin	1,121,887
Deposits in National banks	16,552,112
Bonds and interest paid	3,176,479
Total	$87,461,911
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,916,714
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,919,634
Disbursing officers' balances	26,349,562
Post Office Department account	2,803,540
Miscellaneous items	2,239,889
Total	$46,229,540
Balance	41,232,570
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$226,842,995

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$416,463	$6,126,191	$53,092,627
Internal revenue	380,652	5,505,428	58,811,592
Miscellaneous	38,806	1,397,014	8,582,795
Total	$835,922	$15,028,635	$120,487,015

EXPENDITURES

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$285,000	$5,770,000	$46,846,300
War	200,000	2,467,000	21,201,513
Navy	35,000	1,681,000	14,170,534
Indians	24,000	653,000	4,767,840
Pensions	575,000	8,398,000	55,726,842
Interest	22,000	2,841,000	17,944,926
Total	$1,091,000	$21,810,000	$160,157,957
Excess of expenditures over receipts	255,077	6,781,364	39,670,941

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890			$1,029,629
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$47,200	645,767	2,821,160

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes. (Since 1879.)	(Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$462,803,655	$86,048,123	$555,846,778	
This fiscal yr.	44,514,684	6,004,813	50,519,497	
This month	4,133,524	1,020,762	5,154,286	
This day	34,239	5,415	39,654	

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act of July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $380,652; from customs, $416,463, and miscellaneous, $38,806.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $401,582.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Nov. 18, 1896.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14¾	15	305	American Cotton Oil	15¼	15¼	15	15	— ¾
112	114	30	American Express	112¾	112¾	112	112	.....
14⅝	14¾	29,915	American Spirits Mfg.	14	14⅝	13⅜	14⅝	.....
32½	32⅝	4,131	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	32¼	32⅝	31¾	32⅝	+ ⅛
118¼	118⅝	33,460	American Sugar Refs.	117¼	118⅝	117⅜	118¼	+ ⅝
101⅜	103	203	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	101¾	102	101⅜	102	.....
90	91½	25	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91	91	91	.....
76¾	77¼	2,505	American Tobacco	76¼	77¼	76	77	+ ⅝
100⅛	101	1,110	American Tobacco pf.	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
24	25	100	Ann Arbor pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ½
15⅜	15½	2,390	At., T. & S.F., all in. pd.	15½	15⅝	15	15⅜	— ½
25¼	25⅜	1,760	At., T. & S. F. pf.	25½	25⅝	25	25⅜	— ⅜
12¾	12¾	2,340	Bay State Gas	11⅜	12½	11⅜	12¼	— ¼
96	97	335	Brooklyn Union Gas	96	96	96	96	.....
48	49	150	Canada Southern	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ¼
16⅞	17	2,798	Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅛	17⅛	16¼	16⅞	— ⅛
81¾	81⅞	9,975	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	81¾	82	81¼	81⅝	— ⅜
77⅛	77¼	9,120	Chicago Gas	77¼	77¾	76⅞	77⅜	— ⅛
76⅞	77	17,465	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	76¾	76⅞	76⅜	76⅝	— ⅛
129	130	267	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	129½	130	129¾	130	.....
105½	105¾	810	Chicago & North w.	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	— ¼
71⅛	71¼	5,679	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	71¼	71½	70⅝	71⅛	— ¼
31½	32	215	C., C., C. & St. Louis	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	.....
1½	2	100	Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	1½	1½	1½	1½	.....
26¾	27¼	1,220	Colorado Fuel & Iron	27	27¾	26½	26¾	— ¼
19	19¼	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	19⅜	19⅜	19	19	— ¼
163	163½	1,007	Consolidated Gas Co.	163	163½	163	163	— ¾
127	129	306	Delaware & Hudson	126½	127	126¼	127	— ½
157	160	150	Del., Lack. & West.	157¾	157¾	157¾	157¾	— ¼
44¾	45¼	100	Denver & Rio G. pf.	45	45	45	45	.....
93¼	94	20	Des Moines & Ft. D.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....
100½	103	25	Ed. El. Ill. of Brook.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	.....
16¼	16⅝	410	Erie	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
37⅛	37⅜	177	Erie 1st pf.	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	.....
22¼	23	10	Erie 2d pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	.....
63¼	63⅝	100	Erie Tel. & Tel.	63¼	63⅝	63¼	63⅜	.....
43	44	200	Evans. & T. H. pf.	42¾	43¼	42¾	43¼	+ ¾
33	33¼	1,720	General Electric	45½	45¾	44½	44½	—2
95	96½	26	Illinois Central	32½	33¼	32½	33¾	+ ½
55	56	100	Illinois Steel Co.	96½	96¼	95¼	95¾	.....
8½	9	200	Iowa Central	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	—1¼
29	31	100	Iowa Central pf.	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	—1
27½	28	500	Laclede Gas	30	30	30	30	—2½
18⅞	19⅛	100	Lake Erie & Western	27	27¾	26¾	27½	+ ⅛
72	72¾	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	19	19	19	19	+ ¼
151	153	14	Lake Shore	73	73	73	73	+ ¼
51¼	51½	7,305	Louis. & Nash.	151	151	151	151	— ⅛
1	1⅜	15	L., N. A. & Chicago	51	51¼	50½	51	.....
2¾	3	5	L., N. A. & Chi. pf.	¾	¾	¾	¾	.....
97	97⅜	9,433	Manhattan Con.	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2¾	.....
112¼	113	5,020	Metropolitan Traction	97¼	97¾	96¼	97¼	— ½
13¾	14	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	109	114	108½	112¾	— ½
20¼	20⅝	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	.....
23½	24	830	Missouri Pacific	29¼	29¼	28¼	29¼	.....
26	26¼	510	National Lead Co.	23⅞	23¾	23½	23½	.....
91	92	365	National Lead Co. pf.	26	26¼	26	26¼	.....
17	19	3	National Linseed Oil	90½	91¼	90½	91¼	+ ¼
106¼	106¾	730	New-Jersey Central	16	16	16	16	.....
95¼	95¾	135	New-York Central	105⅝	106¼	105	106¼	+ ¼
13¾	14	125	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	91	91	91	91	.....
...	...	20	N. Y., Lack. & West.	13	13	13	13	.....
10⅝	10¾	580	N. Y., Sus. & Western	115	115	115	115	.....
28	28¼	400	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
12	12¾	100	N. W., all in. pd.	28	28	28	28	.....
18	19	100	N. W., pf., all in. pd.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
5¼	5½	450	North American	18½	18½	18½	18½	.....
15⅜	...	1,460	Nor. Pac., all in. pd.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
20⅞	26¼	2,185	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	15¼	15¾	15	15⅜	— ½
35	35¼	950	Nor. Pac. pf., wh. iss.	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	— ⅛
15⅞	16	690	Ontario & Western	26	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
27	27⅝	3,575	Pacific Mail	35¼	35¾	35	35¼	— ⅜
30⅜	30½	8,895	P. & R., all in. pd.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
158	159	145	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	27¾	27¾	27	27½	— ⅛
11	11¼	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30⅜	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
111	113½	156	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	158	158	158	158	.....
42	42½	100	St. Paul & Omaha	11¼	11¼	11	11	.....
16	17	100	Southern Pacific	112½	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
10⅜	10⅝	3,330	Southern Railway	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
30¼	30⅝	8,380	Southern Railway pf.	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	.....
29¼	29¼	12,565	Tenn. Coal & Iron	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
10¼	10¼	1,120	Texas Pacific	30½	30½	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	10⅞	2,270	Union Pacific	30	30	28¼	29¼	—1⅛
6⅜	6½	2,722	United States Cordage	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
12¼	13	306	U. S. Cordage pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
25	26	500	U. S. Cordage gtd.	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
43	46	5	United States Express	12½	12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
111¼	111½	800	United States Leather	25⅝	25¾	24⅞	25	— ⅝
67¼	67½	2,330	U. S. Leather pf.	45	45	45	45	.....
24⅛	24⅝	938	United States Rubber	10⅜	11⅝	10½	11⅜	+ ⅛
80½	81⅜	170	U. S. Rubber pf.	66¼	67⅛	66¼	67⅛	+ ⅝
77¼	77½	770	Wabash	24⅜	24⅝	23½	24	— ⅛
17¼	17⅝	22,220	Wabash pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	— ¼
95	100	25	Wells-Fargo Express	7¼	7¼	7	7¼	— ⅛
87⅝	87⅝	2,074	Western Union Tel.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
8½	8¾	2,830	Wheeling & Lake Erie	97	97	97	97	.....
33⅜	34	15	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	87	87½	87	87½	+ ½
Sales		222,405		8¾	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
				33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	.....

Complete Bond Transactions.

4,000	75¾	Evans & T H 1st 1,000	106
5,000	75½	Ind, Dec & West 1st 3,000	100¾
9,000	76	4,000	100½
1,000s3	76	Int & Gt Nor 1st 4,000	116
4,000s3	75½	Iowa Cent 1st 5s 8,000	98½
1,000	75½	Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, assented, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups 5,000	75½
5,000s5	75½	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, asserted 4,000	104
6,000s5	75¾	Lex Ave & Pav Fy 1st 5,000	115¾
4,000s5	75¾	Long Island G M 4s 1,000	115½
5,000	75¾	Louis & Nash unified gold 4s 5,000	92
3,000	75¾	3,000	75½
13,000	75¾	L, N A & C 1st 2,000	79¾
15,000	75¾	L, N A & C cons 1,000	108
76		Manhattan Ry con 4s 6,000	93
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000	71¼	Mich Cent cons 7s 3,000	95
8,000	70½	Midland of N J 1st 3,000	113½
18,000	71½	1,000	115
10,000	71¼	Mil, L S & W 1st, Ashland Div 10,000	116½
5,000	71¼	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A 1,000	126
At., T. & S F gen 4s 2,000	79⅝	7,000s20F	96
14,000	79½	Mil & St Paul cons 5,000	96
38,000	79½	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s 6,000	129
Adjustment 4s 34,000	42¾	Dakota & Gt So 5s 5,000s15F	114
5,000	42¾	H & D Div 7s 3,000	108½
20,000	42½	Lac & Dav Div 5,000	126¾
15,000	42¾	Southern Minn Div 5,000	109
20,000	42¾	Southwest Div 10,000	117
25,000	42¾	7,000	116½
5,000	42	1,000	116¼
5,000	42½	Wis & Min Div 5,000	116¼
5,000	42	2,000	110¾
5,000	42½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 14,000	110⅝
5,000	42¾	Mo, K & T 2d 3,000	84½
24,000	42½	20,000	85
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 3,000	118	Mo Pac 1st cons 2,000	58⅝
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 10,000	80	4,000	58¾
Am Spirits M Co 6s 1,000	77½	N Y C & St L 4s 3,000	89
Brooklyn R T 5s 1,000	77	2,000	103½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 1,000	105½	N Y & Harlem 1st coup 4,000	103½
5,000	105¾	N Y & Harlem 1st reg 20,000	111
15,000	105½	N Y & W reifg 4s 4,000	110½
Buffalo & Erie new 5,000	110	N Y, O & W refdg 4s 7,000s20F	90
Bur, C R & N 1st 1,000	103½	Norfolk & West, Maryland & Wash Div, Trust Co certfs 1,000	88½
1,000	103¾	Nor Pac 1st 6s, J P M & Co certfs 4,000	68
Canada So 2d 10,000	107	Nor Pac 2d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented 4,000	115
Cent of N J G M 5s 5,000s20F	104⅞	Nor Pac prior lien 4s, when issued 20,000	117
Ches & Ohio con 5s 3,000	117⅞	1,000	85½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 5,000	107½	5,000	85⅝
Chi, B & Q deb 5s 5,000	73⅝	15,000	85⅝
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 8,000	99¾	Nor Pac gen 3s, when issued 5,000	53
Chicago & Erie 1st 1,000	101	Oregon R & N Co col tr 5s, Tr Co certfs 1,000	67½
1,000s20F	110½	Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs 2,000	67¾
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs 5,000	45¾	Peo & Eastern 1st 5,000	22
10,000	45¾	People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s 5,000	100
30,000	45¾	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Evansville Div 1,000s3	101
15,000	45¾	Phil & Read 1st pf incl Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 2,000	49
5,000	45¾	10,000	48⅝
15,000	45½	12,000	48¾
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933 5,000	103½	2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 10,000	37
Col, H V & Tol 5s 10,000	88¼	22,000	36¾
Col, H V & T G M 6s 4,000	90	3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 2,000	35¾
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 5,000	104¾	8,000	35¾
Registered 10,000	103	17,000	35¼
Chi, St L & N O 1st cons 7s 1,000	101¾	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented 3,000	80¾
C, St P M & O cons 7,000	127½	10,000	80⅝
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs 10,000	20½	20,000	80½
Den & Rio Grande 1st 4,000	111½	7,000	80¾
500	111½	20,000	80¾
D M & Ft D 1st 2½s 3,000	65	3,000	80¾
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 1,000	110	Registered 5,000	79¾
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s 1,000	104½	Rio Grande West 1st 1,000	75
Erie 4s prior bonds 13,000	91⅝	16,000	74
Erie 2d mortgage 6,000	67¼	St Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Trust Co certfs 3,000	50
Erie 3d mortgage 1,000	108	10,000	50½
Total sales			$1,250,500

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Mechanics'	190
American Ex	170	Mercantile	170
Broadway	220	Merchants'	135
Butchers & Drovers'	125	Merchants' Ex	111
Central National	128	Metropolis	400
Chemical	4000	Mount Morris	100
City	500	Nassau	150
Citizens'	125	National Union	195
Columbia	175	New-Amsterdam	190
Commerce	200	New-York	220
Continental	130	New-York County	610
Corn Exchange	280	Ninth National	110
East River	125	Nat. Bank N. A.	130
Fifth Avenue	2800	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I	100	Phenix	107
Fourth National	170	Republic	140
Gallatin National	300	Seaboard National	171
German-American	108	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	93
Hanover	310	State of New-York	105
Importers & Traders'	530	Third National	102½
Irving	150	Tradesmen's	92
Leather Manufr'rs	170	U. S. National	175
Manhattan	205	West-Side	275
Market & Fulton	220	Western National	114

There was a sale of 48 shares of Tradesmen's at 92.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Ontario Silver Mining Company announces that it has declared dividend No. 208, of 10 cents per share, ($15,000,) making $18,340,000 paid in dividends to date, payable Nov. 30, at the office of the transfer agents, Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close Nov. 25.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TUPPER, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. TUPPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Taylor & Thompson, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 4th, 1896.

JONAS C. H. TUPPER, JOHN H. TUPPER, Executors. TAYLOR & THOMPSON, Attorneys for Executors, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. n5-law8mTh

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891	95	
4s, r., 1907	109¾	110
4s, r., 1907	109¾	110¼
4s, r., 1925	119½	119¾
4s, c., 1925	119½	119⅝
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113
Currency 6s, 1897	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..

Adams Express	148	153
Albany & Sus	175	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r. 5s		62
Am. Coal	111	125
Am. C. Oil pf	55	57½
Ann Arbor	9	12½
At. & Pac.	½	¾
Balt. & Ohio	17¾	18
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10
Brooklyn R. T.	21¾	22
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105
Brunswick Co	1¼	1⅝
Buff., R. & P.	11	22
Buff., R. & P. pf.		62½
Canadian Pacific	57½	58½
Central Pacific	16¼	17½
Chicago G. W.	5½	6
Chi. & Alton	161	165
Chi. & Alt. pf.	166	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50

Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	100
C. & N. W. pf.	149	151
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	82	85
Clev., L. & W. pf.	48	50
Clev. & Pitts.	162	..
C., H. V. & T. pf.	55	60
Com. Cable	150	..
Consol. Coal	34	37
Den. & R. G.	12⅝	13
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	60
D., S. S. & A.	5¼	6
D., S. S. & A. pf.		12¼
Ev. & T. H.	31	33
Flint & P. M.	13⅝	14
F. & P. M. pf.	34	40
Gt. Nor. pf.	119	122
Homestake	34½	..
Joliet & Chi.	155	..
Kan. & Mich.	6¼	8½
Keok. & Des M.	3	4
K. & D. M. pf.	14	17
Keokuk & W.	30	45
Laclede Gas pf.	70	80
Long Island	64	68
Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Man. Beach pf.	100	115
Md. Coal pf.	5	10
Mexican Central	45	60
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	2
Minn. & St. L.	19½	20
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	78
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	48
Minn. Iron	62	65
Mobile & Ohio	22	23½
Morris & Essex	162	167
Nat. Starch	6⅝	7¼
Nat. St. 1st pf.	52½	..

Nat. St. 2d pf.	17½	25
New Cent. C.	7	9
New-England		45¼
N. Y. & N. H.	181	184
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28½	30
Norfolk So.	65½	70
Ohio Southern		10
Ont. Mining	9	10
Oregon Imp. t. r.	½	1½
Oregon R. & N., all in. paid	20	25
Oregon S. L. & U. N., all in. paid	15	17
Penn. Coal	320	..
Peo. & East	6	10
Peo., D. & E.	3	3⅜
P., C., C. & St. L.	14½	16
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.		87
P. F. W. & C.	160	..
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksilver pf.	10	12
Rens. & Sar.	181	186
R., W. & O.	113	..
St. L. S. W.	4⅞	5¼
St. J. & G. I.	1	2
St. P. & Duluth	21	25
St. P. & D. pf.	80	87
St. P. & O. pf.	125	127½
Sil. bull certfs.	65	65¼
Third Avenue	162	164
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. P., D. & G.	3	3½
West. Union Beef.	6½	7½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,810	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14	14¾	13¾	14¾
40	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	32½	32½	31¾	31¾
16,370	Am. Sug. Refs.	117¾	118⅜	117¼	118⅜
180	At., T. & S. F.	15¾	15¾	15	15¼
2,270	Chicago Gas	77¾	77¾	76¾	77¼
2,870	Chi., R. I. & P.	71⅞	71⅞	70⅝	71¼
4,570	Chi., B. & Q.	81⅞	82	81⅝	81⅝
8,970	C., M. & St. P.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅜	76⅜
60	Central of N. J.	106	106	106	106
10	Col. Fuel & I.	27	27	27	27
10	Col., H. V. & T.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
1,010	Louis. & Nash.	33¼	33¼	32⅝	32⅝
840	Manhattan	96⅞	97⅜	96¼	97

ard drills and sheetings run from 5¾ to 5¾ cents; 3 yards, 5 to 5¾ cents; 4 yards, 4¼ to 4½ cents. Export goods are doing fairly well, though exports are not as heavy as before election. Prices are, however, better. Denims, ticks, checks, stripes, plaids, and similar goods had a fair day. Sales on mail order were heavier and prices still unchanged.

Print cloths were quieter yesterday than heretofore this week. About 350,000 pieces have been sold since last Saturday's report. Of these about 275,000 are regular cloths, spots, and December and January deliveries. The market is still quoted at 2⅝ cents. Bids at this figure for December delivery are now declined by sellers, but goods are offered at 2⅝ cents for January. Printers are evidently anxious for goods, and if heavier sales are not made in the near future, it will be the fault of manufacturers. It is well to bear in mind that the registered stock is more than 2,000,000 pieces.

Prints were active yesterday. Staple goods sell freely. Turkey reds taking the lead. Dark fancies in low-grade goods are still in active demand, with the market decidedly bare of desirable styles. Ginghams are selling well in seasonable staples, though fancies are decidedly dull. Other printed goods without special feature.

Woolens and worsteds for men's wear continue dull in all grades. Dress goods are still attracting buyers' attention and are selling quite freely. Silks are dull in nearly all grades.

Jobbers report a dull day. Buyers are not liberal in their tastes; the warm weather discourages heavy purchasing, and much of interest was centred in the auction sales reported elsewhere.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18.

BEEVES—Receipts, 64 cars, or 1,232 head, including 61 cars to be sold, and, with 2 cars held over previously, there were 63 cars on sale. Market slow and 10@15c lower on steers, and on fat cows, oxen, and bulls about steady; and bologna cows generally held up to Monday's figures, with some sales lower. Exporters bought about 4 cars of cattle for the Bermuda trade; the yards were not cleared. Common to prime native steers sold at $3.70@$4.80 per 100 lb; oxen and stags, $2.25@$4.15; bulls at $2.25@$3, and a few fat bulls at $3.25@$3.40; cows at $1.10@$3.15, 1 choice fat cow at $3.40. City-dressed native sides slow at 6¼@8¼c per lb. Cable advices from London and Liverpool quote American live cattle firm at 10@10¾c, dressed weight; live sheep steady at 8@9c, dressed weight; and refrigerator beef selling at 7¼@8½c per lb.

CALVES—Receipts, 1,122 head, and, with the stock held over yesterday, there were over 1,300 head on the market. Trade slow for live calves and generally easier for veals; grassers were also weak and Westerns not wanted at all. One and a half cars of the latter unsold. Poor to prime veals sold mainly at $4@$6.75 per 100 lb; choice do at $7, and a few fancy veals at a trifle higher figures; grassers at $2.50@$2.75; culls at $2.25; a little bunch of Westerns at $4. Dressed calves slow and unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 32 cars, or 6,376 head—10 cars direct to butchers and 22 cars for the market—and, with 14 cars held over yesterday, there were 36 cars on sale. Trade was slow at a decline of 15@25c on sheep, and, while lambs held up to yesterday's figures, the pens could not be cleared. Poor to choice sheep sold at $2@3.25 per 100 lb; choice and export do, $3.37½@$3.62½. Dressed mutton weak; dressed lambs slow; lambs at $3.50@$4.80; Canada lambs at $4.60@$4.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 61 cars, or 9,382 head, including 3 cars to be sold. Market slow but steady at $3.60@$3.85, and choice light hogs sold up to $4; fancy pigs at $4.15@$4.25. Country-dressed dull at 4@6½c per lb.

LECTURED BEFORE WOMEN.

John R. Procter Tells Them of "The Federal Service."

John R. Procter of the Civil Service Commission delivered a lecture yesterday afternoon at the Berkeley Lyceum, before the Women's Auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association and League for Political Education. His subject was "The Federal Service," and his lecture was one of a series being given under the auspices of the societies mentioned.

Richard Watson Gilder presided at the meeting, and introduced Mr. Procter as one of the highest and best evidences of the benefits of civil service reform. Mr. Procter said that he had been connected with the civil service for three years. The first difficulty he had to encounter after his appointment was from the Representatives and Senators of his own section, the South. His heart sank within him as they told him of the failure of all reform methods and the far better success of the old spoils system.

He went into the study of the reform, however, and soon found that even Congressmen when they looked into the workings of it, admitted that it was an improvement over the old system.

"The highest praise I have ever heard bestowed on civil service reform," said he, "was what a Senator once said to me. He had asked us to do something that the law prohibited our doing, and we told him so. As he went out, he paused at the door, glanced at me, and said: 'Procter, I have about come to the conclusion that there is no use trying to beat this — thing, and am beginning to have some respect for it.'"

Mr. Procter said that other Nations have gone ahead of the United States in the matter of civil service. England had made it a scientific study, and had so perfected her system that she could easily administer government of the whole world.

The great evils of the old spoils system had the dawn out of the nation of the four years' tenure of clerks in departments by enactment of Congress in 1820. This tenure was afterward extended to include the postmasters. It was not originally an evil, "as it was not thought," said the lecturer, "that any President would prove so recreant to his great trust as to refuse to recommission a faithful official." This supposition proved baseless, and all the departments were swept out by each Administration and new partisans were put into office as a matter of practical politics.

When Pendleton introduced the Civil Service bill, he charged that many of the officials in the departments were inefficient, and some of them corrupt. This was proved by the reports of committees that investigated the administration of different branches of the Government.

"The public," said Mr. Procter, "had become sick of this saturnalia of spoils." Congressmen jeered at the proposed reform in 1882, but a number of those who opposed it were immediately defeated in the election, and when they met in the Winter session they "tumbled over one another in their efforts to pass the bill."

It was passed after thirty minutes' debate.

Mr. Procter contrasted the condition of the public service before the adoption of the reform with its condition to-day. He declared that public service is far more efficient now than it has ever been in this country. This was sufficient to commend it, but there was another consideration, he said, that appeals to practical Americans—it is more economical.

In referring briefly to the history of the movement, Mr. Procter said that under President Arthur, when civil service reform was adopted, 14,000 places were included in the "classified service," or on the civil service list. President Cleveland, in his first Administration, added 7,259 places. President Harrison increased the list by 8,630. But Mr. Cleveland, in his second term, broke the record by placing more positions in the "classified" list than all of his predecessors had done in thirteen years, including his own first Administration. He added 42,630 places to the "classified service." The natural growth of the business of the Government has increased these places by 3,036, so that President Cleveland's real contribution to the competitive list has been 45,666. The "classified service" now includes 83,000 places.

In ending, he said that civil service reform has a good friend in Major McKinley, who is the father of the expression, "Civil service reform has come to stay." He looked forward to a non-partisan and patriotic Administration.

The next lecutre will be given by Theodore Roosevelt, next Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, on "An Object Lesson in Civil Service Reform."

Former Manager Tomassi Insane.

Achille Tomassi, formerly director for a number of opera companies, has been adjudged insane by a Sheriff's jury, and a committee for his estate and property will be appointed by the Supreme Court.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Phoenix Cap Company of New-York City, to manufacture caps and capping machines; capital, $150,000. Directors—Albert H. Gleason, Martin Saxe, and Charles A. Stewart of New-York City.

—J. Sternberger & Co. of New-York, to conduct a general importing business in novelties; capital, $20,000. Directors—Julius Sternberger, Julius Eschwege, and Matilda Sternberger of New-York City.

—The Albany Art Union, to conduct a photographic business and an amateur art department in Albany; capital, $10,000. Directors—Edwin S. Sterry, Ralph W. Thacher, and Francis W. Stedman of Albany.

—The George L. Estes Company of Rochester, to manufacture fire extinguishers and specialties in wood or metal; capital, $2,500. Directors—George L. Estes, Laura B. Estes, and Frederick W. Barrow of Rochester.

—The International Perfumery Company, to manufacture toilet articles and the "Effervescent Floral Bath" and the "Vigor Floral" in New-York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Oscar D. Dike and Herbert V. Dike of New-York City and George L. Lamson of Woodburn, Sullivan County.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and Auction Transactions.

Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for Jefferson M. Levy, at about $110,000, the property at 300 Broadway.

The sale of the Ward estate by D. Phoenix Ingraham takes place to-day and will be of great interest as a criterion of the market.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, to William Johnston, plaintiff, at $25,000 each, 2, 4, and 6 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, three five-story brownstone apartments, each 35.11½ by 100.9½.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, under foreclosure, to Richard W. Robinson, plaintiff, at $20,000, the six-story brick factory, 511 and 513 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 50 by 100.

Mr. Charles A. Berrian sold, under foreclosure, to Ellen C. Kelly, at $3,950, the four-story brick flat, with stores, 371 Willis Avenue, 25 by 106.

Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold, under foreclosure, to George F. Farrell, at $16,875, the five-story brick tenement, 682 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

William S. Lalor sold, under foreclosure, to Ottinger & Korn, at $46,100, 135 and 137 East Thirteenth Street, two and three story brick buildings, with stores, each 20 by 73.9; also 138 East Fourteenth Street, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores, 27.1 by 136.2.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the Oriental Bank, plaintiff, at $35,000, the four-story brick stable, 838 and 840 Greenwich Street, 96 by 24 by 44 by irregular. He also sold, under foreclosure, to John B. Doerr, at $16,000, the one-story brick stable, 205 East Twenty-fourth Street, 24.10 by 98.9. He also sold, under foreclosure, to the Oriental Bank, plaintiff, at $12,700, the two-story brick stable, 211 East Twenty-fourth Street, 24.5 by 98.9. He also sold, under foreclosure, to Mrs. John Ewen, at $38,750, the two-story frame dwelling, 20 St. Nicholas Place, 45 by 100. He also sold, under foreclosure, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff, at $10,500, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 453 West Fifty-seventh Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold to Joseph Wilson, at $14,700, the three-story and basement brick dwelling and the two-story and basement brick building 222 Varick Street, 20 by 69.1 by irregular. He also sold to L. Napoleon Levy, at $31,750, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 15 Park Avenue, 16.4½ by 80. He also sold to Clarence J. Ramsey, at $7,450, the three-story and basement frame dwelling 18 Commerce Street, 25 by 67.5½. He also sold to A. M. Bauman, at $10,700, the three and four story tenements, with store, 726 and 728 East Twelfth Street, each 21 by 75.

Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold, by order of the executor, at 59 Liberty Street, to E. Stone, at $44,200, the four-story brick building, with store, 368 Canal Street, 25 by 90.3 by irregular. He also sold to Isaac Hicks, at $21,800, the three-story brick tenement 490 Hudson Street, 21.6 by 110.11 by irregular. He also sold to Isaac Hicks, at $26,300, the three-story brick store 108 Sixth Avenue, 20 by 77.6.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, 199 lots on Fort Washington Heights, between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventy-second Streets, on King's Bridge Road, Fort Washington and Haven Avenues, and Boulevard Lafayette.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John L. N. Hunt, referee, Second Avenue, southeast corner of Sixty-fifth Street, 22 by 64, irregular, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,726.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Eugene A. Philbin, referee, 127 to 131 Avenue C, northwest corner of Eighth Street, 60 by 75, three five-story brick tenements, with stores; also, 180 Avenue B, west side, 43.3 feet north of Eleventh Street, 20 by 90.6, five-story brick tenement, with store; also, 247 to 251 Avenue B, southeast corner of Fifteenth Street, 55 by 63, three five-story brick tenements, with stores.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 138 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 400 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 30 by 99.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $5,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William J. Lardner, referee, 2,066 Madison Avenue, west side, 60.8 feet north of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 16.8 by 75, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,350.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 84 East Broadway, north side, 110 feet east of Market Street, 25 by 68, four-story frame tenement, with stores, and two-story frame building in rear; also, 73 Division Street, south side, 110.10 feet east of Market Street, 25.3-by 66.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores; also leasehold, 76 Canal Street, north side, 77 feet west of Eldridge Street, three-story brick tenement, with stores.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, 55.3 feet east of Elm Street, 47 by 47.10 by 46.5 by 36.9, five-story brick and stone stores.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Hascall, referee, 232 East Forty-second Street, south side, 130 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $10,715.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, Washington Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 64.6 by 80. Due on judgment, $5,773.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, 2,378 and 2,380 Fulton Avenue, northwest side, 216.8 feet southwest of Bayard Street, each 16.8 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $2,800.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis D. Hoyt, referee, 318 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 22 by 100, irregular, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,320; prior mortgage, $8,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 348 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.10, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, southwest corner, 25 by 100, three-story stone-front store and dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,900.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 84.5, by David Richey of 146 West Eighty-second Street, owner; cost, $60,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 84.5, by William J. Brown of 190 West One Hundred and Third Street, owner; cost, $60,000.

Broadway Avenue, south side, 25 feet east of Hunt Avenue, for a one-story frame stable and carriage house, by John Kaiser of Hunt Avenue, owner; cost, $200.

Newell Avenue, south side, between Juliana and Elizabeth Streets, for a one-story frame store, by Constant Baudouine of Newell Street, owner; cost, $700.

Therion Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of McGraw Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, by John M. Walsh, owner; cost, $3,000.

Hoe Street, west side, 166.2 feet north of Home Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by N. B. O'Malley of 1,318 Stebbins Avenue, owner; cost, $5,500.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, southeast corner of Bathgate Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, by Charles H. Thornton of 2,092 Webster Avenue, owner; cost, $6,500.

No. 5 Duane Street, alterations to a three-story brick storage house, by The Mayor and others; cost, $1,400.

No. 95 Market Slip, southwest corner of Water Street, alterations to a three-story brick hotel, by Patrick H. Roche of Market Slip, owner; cost, $200.

No. 51 Greene Street, alterations to a six-story brick store and lofts, by the estate of William H. Gunther of 56 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $3,000.

Lexington Avenue, east side, 39.10 feet north of Twenty-fourth Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, by Mary E. Jaffray of 129 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 125 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, alterations to a three-story frame stable, by George Stolz of 2,766 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $350.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by same owner; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,640 Third Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by Mary Wilson, owner; cost, $1,300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Nov. 18.

16TH ST, n s, 184.4 ft w of 5th Av 0.8x92; Jacob Hirsh and wife to William J. Merritt Company $7,250

16TH ST, s s, 304 ft e of 5th Av, 21x103.3; Caroline Hurry and others, executors and trustees, to the Society of the New-York Hospital 35,000

68TH ST, 238 West; Alexander A. Jordan and wife to James Allen 1

89TH ST, 5 West; William E. Callender and wife to Samuel Abraham and another 35,000

60TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Thomas Dooner to W. B. Baldwin 15,000

89TH ST, 5 West; Paul R. Towne to Samuel Abraham and another 1

89TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 37x100.8; William Forbes to Paul R. Towne 1

70TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Bridget Murray to William Bradley 1

60TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Jeannette Brothers to Mary Brothers 1

2D AV, 2,266; Peter J. Warren to Julia A. Warren, ½ part 1

2D AV, 2,268; same to same, ½ part 1

MADISON AV, e s, 33.7 ft n of 127th St, 16.7x80; same to same, ½ part 1

MADISON AV, w s, 20.4 ft n of 127th St, 19.10x35; Elizabeth Cowing to J. N. H. Slee 1

LOT 569, may of Section A, Vyse estate; 23d Ward; Nellie Rice to Bridget Walsh. 1

WEBSTER AV, 1,401; Bernard Schmalacker and wife to Catherine D. Cahill 6,500

GRAND AV, s e corner of North St, 25x100; Frances Craighead, by attorney, to Louis and Mary Kessler 1,300

BROADWAY, n s, 238.1 ft w of Terrace View Av, 25x100; Clifford Barbee and wife to Edward E. Ashley 1

MADISON ST, 111; Max Cohen to Esther Cohen 1

155TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 0.6¼x100; Magdalena Frees, individually and as executrix, to Benedict Fischer 250

155TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Benedict Fischer and wife to Emma Gollhofer 3,700

EASTERN BOULEVARD, s s, adjoining land of F. L. Waring estate, &c., Throgg's Neck, containing about 32½ acres; the Columbian Land and Investment Company to Edward Kochkeller 1

SAME PROPERTY; Edward Kochkeller to Samuel Green 1

LOT 249, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Charles D. Shirmer to John T. McMahon 3,000

134TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Edward Baer and wife to Samuel Green 1

150TH ST, s s, 355 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Edward E. Ashley and wife to Clifford Barbee 1

148TH ST, n s, 261 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x99.11; Eva Binswanger to Hugh Cheyne 1

97TH ST, 142 West; Hugh Cheyne to Eva Binswanger 1

123D ST, 226 West; Matilda Carroll to James C. Crawford 1

142D ST, s s, 239.10 ft e of Boulevard, 17 x99.11; Joseph C. Hand to Ida M. Hand... 1

155TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.10; Frederick Schuck and wife to Hannah Simmonds 1

INTERIOR LOT, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 99.10 ft s of 155th St, runs n 0.1x25; Frederick Schuck and wife to same. 1

157TH ST, 583 East; George Stolz and wife to Friedrich Lutz and wife 6,000

135TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; John Entwistle and wife to John Boeninger and wife 1

ANTHONY AV, e s, 75.4 ft s of 180th St, 25.1x103.7x25x100.6; Winslow E. Buzby and wife to William Nesbit 1

Recorded Leases.

HALPIN, Michael, to David Bringsohn; 34 Greenwich St, 2½ years $540

KNIGHT, Miss S., to Max Stone; 59 Eldridge St, 5 years ..... $540 and 600

MOTT, Mary L., to Benjamin Lillard; 188 West End Av, 9½ months 1,500

TROY, Anna, to Morris S. Klansky and another; 170 to 174 Lincoln Av, 3 years.. 650

WRIGHT, Moses G., and another to Herman Ohl; s w corner of Southern Boulevard and Lincoln Av, 4 8-12 years 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, James, to August Mehler; s s of 68th St, 100 ft e of West End Av, 5 years $16,000

BARBEE, Clifford, to Edward E. Ashley; s s of 150th St, 355 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 10,000

SAME to same; same property, 3 years.. 1,500

BOENINGER, John, and another to John Entwistle; s s of 135th St, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 5 years 2,350

BUCKHOUT, James, and wife to George M. Miller, trustee of Sarah D. Lasher; e s of Anthony Av, 344 ft s of Burnside Av, 3 years 3,000

BUND, Elizabeth A. and George H., to executors of Julie D. Moulton, 5 years.. 22,500

BROWN, Jane R. A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 72d St, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 20,000

COHEN, Esther and Max, to William E. Thorn, guardian; n s of Madison St, Lot 361, map of Hendrick Rutgers Estate, 5 years 22,000

CAREY, Michael J., and wife to James E. McKown and wife; Lots 197 and 198, Block E, map of Mapes Estate, 3 years.. 2,000

EMMERICH, Rudolph F., and wife to Henry Guterman; 19 Mulberry St, and 191 and 193 Worth St, 5 years 5,000

EAST SIDE BUILDING ASSOCIATION to Harris D. Colt, trustee of Marie L. Camman; n s of 96th St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 16,000

SAME to Guarantee and Trust Company of New-York, guardian of Edward William Cameron; n s of 96th St, 127 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 16,000

FITZSIMMONS, James M., and wife to Mary B. Ceccarini; 520 West 50th St, 3 years 16,000

STANTON ST, 232; Francis D. Hoyt, referee, to Annah M. Morrison 500

119TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Augustus C. Fransioli and wife to Isaac L. Smith 1

97TH ST, 149 and 133 West; Bertha Smith and husband to Clotilde Girardey 1

21ST ST, s s, 174 ft e of Lexington Av, 21x98.9; Rufus M. Stivers and wife to George E. W. Stivers 1

132D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; same, Richmon Williams. S. Anderson, (exchange of property) 1

HALL PLACE, s e side, 363.1 ft s w of 167th St, 20x68.9x19.6x66.11; Charles Johnson to Elvira A. Johnson 4,000

91ST ST, 151 West; Rachel C. Mifflin to Gilbert Oakley, Jr. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Gilbert Oakley, Jr., and wife to Thomas C. Oakley and John B. Oakley 1

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 83d St, 102.2x102.11x102.2x104; John O. Baker and wife to Lilly W. Barney 1

LOT 122, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt estate, near Van Nest Station; Thomas J. McClean to Fanny La Due.. 360

LOT 217, Block F, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to William M. Trow and wife.... 550

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 150.9.11; Thomas Hagan and wife to Henry R. De Milt 1

116TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Roger Foster, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company 21,000

CHURCH ST, 202, and 50 and 52 Thomas St; William Williams to Charles G. Weld and another 1

DUANE ST, 99; same to same 1

WHITE ST, 55 and 57; same to same 1

WHITE ST, 60; Same to same 1

DUANE ST, 154 and 156; Thomas St, 85 to 89; same to same 1

WEST BROADWAY, 28 to 32; same to same 1

WEST BROADWAY, n w corner of Reade, 104.10x49.6x irregular; same to same 1

MONROE ST, n e corner of Jefferson St, 26.6x120; Peter J. Warren to Julia A. Warren, 1-8 part 1

OLCHAVER, Wm. S., Lot 1,003, map of the estate of James Delancey, 25x87.6; Helene Levien to Isidore B. Hast 1

GOERCK ST, e s, Lot 71, map of the estate of Abraham Cannon, 25x100; Peter J. Warren to Julia A. Warren... 3,666

BROADWAY, 817 and 819, and 48 to 56 East 12th St; William Williams to Charles G. Weld and another 1

WEST 47TH ST, e s, 54.4 ft s of Thirty St, 19.10x50; George Schuck and wife to Ellas Q. Horton 7,500

STANTON ST, 238; Peter J. Warren to Julia A. Warren, 1-3 part 1

AVENUE E, 54; Ross Herschmann to William Cohen 1

EDGECOMB AV, e s, 159.7 ft s of 145th St, 19.1x79.7x18.11x82.3; Antoinette Camp to Frederick O. Schuller 5

FRIEDHEIM, Mathilde, and Leopold to Lyman G. Bloomingdale; n s of 116th St, 78 ft w of 1st Av, 1 month 12,000

KALISH, Joseph, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s e corner of 2d Av and 48th St, 1 year 18,000

KESSLER, Louis, and wife to Frances Craighead; s e corner of Grand Av and North St, 3 years 900

SAME to same; same property, 3 months. 100

KOCHKELLER, Edward, to the Columbian Land and Investment Company; s s of Eastern Boulevard, adjoining land of Frances A. Waring estate, Throgg's Neck, 33½ acres, 10 years 47,000

LOGAN, Edgar, and wife to Henry S. Bowron, trustee; 1,351 Park Av, 3 years 14,000

LIEBERMAN, Gustav, and wife to Fanny Ellinger; 322 East 77th St, 5 years 12,000

LIVINGSTON, James, and wife to William Hall's Sons; s s of 77th St, 394.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 6 months 12,570

LUTZ, Friedrich, and wife to Thomas P. Walsh; n s of 157th St, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 1-6 years 3,000

SAME to George Stolz; 583 East 157th St, 2 years 1,000

MOODY, Margaret S., to Augustus Garless; s s of 134th St, 100 ft e of Trinity Av, 3 years 5,000

NESBITT, William, and wife to New-York Building Loan and Banking Company; e s of Anthony Av, 75.4 ft s of 180th St, installments 5,325

RAPPE, Caroline F., to Doretta Rappe; Lot 81, Block B, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years 2,500

STIVERS, George E., W., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 142 East 31st St, 1 year 6,000

SIMMONDS, Hannah, to Frederick Schuck; n s of 155th St, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 15,000

SCHMALACKER, Bernard, and wife to Charles A. Christman; 1,397 and 1,399 Webster Av, 1 year (two mortgages).. 9,000

STEWART, Mary J., and husband to Duncan Smith; s s of 85th St, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years 8,500

SAME to Maxmillian Cook and others; 488 East 85th St, 1 year 1,000

WILLIAM J. MERRITT COMPANY to Alexander Walker and Judson Lawson; n s of 18th St, 185 ft w of 5th Av (secures bond) 75,000

WILLIAMS, Matilda, to Judson S. Todd; n s of 158th St, Lot 94, map of Village of Melrose, 1 year 14,000

SAME to Moses G. Wright and Jessie McGuffog; same property (demand) 1,000

WALSH Bridget, to Nellie Rice; Lot 569, map of Section A, Vyse estate (installments) 470

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEARNS, Joseph H., to John Steingester $7,519

SAME to Henry F. Quast 6,020

SAME to Anna Wempe 7,117

BROWN, J. Romaine, to Mary V. Carr.. 3,000

BLAIR, Mary J. and Jeannette A., to executors of M. Boylan 7,000

BROWER, John L. and Theodore H., executors of John L. Brower, to Frederick S. Walt 1

CRAIGHEAD, Frances, to Emma Reiner. 1

DYCKMAN, Isaac M., trustee of Mary A. Dyckman, to John E. Lockwood 3,000

HOME FOR OLD MEN AND AGED Couples to Real Estate Trust Company of New-York, trustees for Aloysius J. D. Bradley 6,000

SAME to Real Estate Trust Company of New-York, guardian of A. M. Ross, (two assignments) 9,000

JACOB, Emma L., to Charles E. Appleby. 1

KOERNER, William F., to Hermann Bullwinckel 1,500

MONAHAN, Margaret B., executrix of Mary A. Monahan, to Margaret B. Monahan 1

MONAHAN, Margaret B., to Henry N. Tifft 15,000

MERZBACHER, Isaac, to Annie M. Bisinger 3,000

PELLETIER, Florentine, executor of Susanna P. Titus, to executors of Jane U. Titus 1

SAME, as executor of Jane U. Titus, to Mary A. Titus, (two assignments) 2

SAME, to executors of Jane U. Titus 1

SCHUCK, Frederick, to Julius H. Caryl.. 1

SNOW, Frederick A., to Continental Trust Company of New-York, (two assignments) 2

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to M. J. Walker 20,000

SAME to the Mount Sinai Hospital 15,000

SAME to Frieda Neumann 14,000

TIFFT, Henry N., to trustee of Thomas Monahan 15,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to Frederick A. A. Snow 1

Lis Pendens.

44TH ST, 163 West; 45th St, 162 West; Broadway, northeast corner of 44th St, 203.9 ft to 45th St x east 134.9 x south irregular to 44th St x west 80.2 to beginning; 120th St, south side, 410 ft west of 5th Av, 20x100.11; 125th St, north side, 125 ft west of 7th Av, runs north 199.10 ft to south side of 126th St x west 150 x south 90 x east 75 x south 109.10 to 125th St x east 75; A. M. Byers & Co. against Oscar Hammerstein and others, (action to set aside two conveyances.)

PARK AV, southwest corner of 33rd St, 25.11 x80; John Gallagher against William Johnston and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

181ST ST, south side, Lot 218, map of Prospect Hill estate at Fordham, 50x157x52x154.3; Rachel Purdy against Michael Tiernan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

2D AV, west side, 56.1 ft south of 26th St, 18x60; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Thomas Brogan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

57TH AV, east side, 50.4 ft south of 109th St, 50.4x170x100.8 to 109th St x70x50.4x100 to beginning; Alfred W. Hoyt against Carolina E. F. Kohly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

7TH ST, 155 East; Annie E. Underhill against Alexander Haft and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LORILLARD ST, southeast side, Lot 125, map of lands of the Rev. William Rowell's heirs, Twenty-fourth Ward; Maurice Mayer against Annie Donohue and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WEST BROADWAY, east side, 100 ft north of Grand St, 25x100; Benjamin B. Johnston against Robert T. Hopcraft and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

131ST ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100, Edward Sexton against Catherine T. McCaffrey, owner and contractor..... $1,665

FOX ST, 1,794 and 1,796; Spencer & Bushmiller against John Hansen, owner and contractor 36

FROSPER AV, e s, 294 ft n of Tremont Av, 25x100; same against Ellen E. Austin, owner and contractor 53

Rivington St, 327; Ephraim Gottlieb against Nathan Schancupp, owner; Simon Henderson, contractor 260

91ST ST, 253 West; Dannat & Pell against Charles S. Sentell, owner and contractor. 387

BOWERY, 203; C. Wichern & Blohm against Henry C. Miller, owner; Augusta C. Valadier, contractor 209

5TH AV and 113th St, s e corner; 100x100x irregular; Clinton Wire Cloth Company against Alice Davies, owner; Joseph Cirrito, contractor 284

WASHINGTON AV, 1,229; Christian Vorndrau against Thomas Hicks, owner and contractor 60

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—BALLIN BROTHERS.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock of Ballin Brothers, shirt manufacturers, of 438 Broome Street, realizing about $22,000, which is considered a very good price for it.

—WILLIAM KEUTHEN.—Thomas F. Coen has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William Keuthen, liquor dealer, of 582 Third Avenue, on the application of Samuel Streit & Co.

—ANTONIO FLORIO.—Thomas Nolan has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Antonio Florio, liquor dealer of 307 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, on the application of Jacob Ruppert. Mr. Florio has had this saloon for about four years.

—PHILIP SCHAEFER & SON.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky yesterday received an execution against Philip Schaefer & Son, lager beer brewers at 530 to 540 West Fifty-seventh Street, for whom a receiver was appointed on Tuesday, for $7,016, in favor of the John Kam Malting Company of Buffalo, for malt.

—RAMON XIQUES.—William A. Crowe has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Ramon Xiques, cigar dealer, on the application of Abraham Ward. Mr. Xiques, who has been in this line of business for twenty-five years, had four stores on the Bowery and Third Avenue, but gave a bill of sale on all of them to Julius Xiques in May last for $2,300.

—ALFRED D. KNAPP.—Cornelius P. McLaughlin has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Alfred D. Knapp, formerly in the lumber business at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Mott Haven Canal, on the application of B. M. Farnham as receiver of the Manhattan Moulding Company. His lumber and property was sold under foreclosure for $29,150, but did not realize enough to pay the mortgages upon it.

—LENA ROTH.—Lena Roth, dealer in leather and findings, at 349 West Thirty-eighth Street and 367 East Houston Street, this city, who has two more stores in Brooklyn, has made an assignment in Brooklyn to Magnus Weiman. She is the wife of Moritz Roth, and has been in this line of business five years. Max Altmayer has issued two replevins for New-York creditors to the amount of $3,800, to the Sheriff of Kings County. He estimates the liabilities at $10,000.

—HENRY B. KIMBALL.—Executions in the Sheriff's hands against Henry B. Kimball, dealer in men's furnishing goods, at Lexington Avenue, corner of Fifty-ninth Street, now aggregate about $2,000, in favor of seven creditors. His stock was not levied upon, as he gave a bill of sale to his son about two weeks ago. Mr. Kimball has been in and out of the furnishing goods business for the past forty years, and opened this store in December last.

—MORITZ GAERTNER.—The Sheriff has taken charge of the store of Moritz Gaertner, dealer in shoes, at 338 East Houston Street, on an attachment for $923, obtained by Hastings & Gleason for six of the creditors. They claim that Mr. Gaertner had his stock, worth $1,800, sold out by a Marshal, and that it was bought in by Mr. Gaertner's brother, in pursuance of a plan to put the stock out of reach of the creditors, so that Mr. Gaertner could compromise at twenty-five cents on the dollar.

—CATHOSCOPE ELECTRICAL COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Butler has received an attachment against the Cathoscope Electrical Company of 50 Broadway for $3,325 in favor of Edwin Hammarschlag on an assigned claim for balance due on patents sold to the company by Arthur A. Hammerschlag. He was to have